

Korean Lepers



Severance Hospital, Seoul, Korea

Sept. 15, 1924

Dear Children of The Sunday School:--

I know that you will all be interested to hear about the work for lepers here in Korea. I am sending you some pictures but the pictures alone do not mean much so I will tell you a story about each one. Before I tell you about the pictures, however, I will tell you a little about the work we are doing for these lepers here in Korea. I suppose that you all know something about Korea, but I wonder how many of you really know where Korea is. Lots of people think that it is somewhere in China and a good many folks think that it is an island. Both are wrong as you will see if you look in your geography. It used to be called the Hermit Kingdom because they would not allow foreigners to come in. Of course that was a long time ago. There are probably a thousand of the white race in Korea now.

There are about 20,000,000 people in this country, which is thickly settled. Like all oriental countries there are many diseases here, including the terrible disease called leprosy. Many of the Koreans think that leprosy is a punishment from God for sin, but we know that it is caused by a germ which

in many ways resembles the germ which causes tuberculosis. We have estimated that there are 20,000 people in Korea who have leprosy. This number of people would make a good sized city, if they were all together. Unfortunately they are not all together, but are scattered all over Korea, spreading the disease wherever they go. While the disease does not spread very rapidly, there are so many lepers here that it is spreading faster than we can cure it with the means now at our disposal. We are able to care for only about one leper in twenty. So for every leper we are treating, there are nineteen more going about the country spreading the disease.

These facts sound discouraging but there are several reasons why we are not discouraged but rather much encouraged. First of all we now have a remedy which we believe really cures this disease. Think of that! After all the centuries of despair in the leper world, hope has come at last, and these poor wretches are anxiously coming to us from far and near hoping that we can cure them. You cannot realize how terrible it is to be a leper. For thousands of years they have been the outcasts of society and have been treated worse than dogs.

In the second place; we are encouraged by the help which has come to us from all over the world from people who are sorry for these poor lepers and wish to aid in the work. As you may know, there are two

great societies in particular which have as their special work the helping of lepers all over the world. They are The London Mission to Lepers and The American Mission to Lepers. Both of these societies are undenominational, and are supported by the various churches. You see it is too big a job for any one church to do, so all must join hands and help in this great work. Our work in Korea is supported very largely by contributions from these two societies. Then too, I must not forget to mention the help which the Japanese Government has given us during the past two years.

Altogether we have four hospitals or homes for lepers here on this little peninsula, the largest of which is at Kwangju. We hope some day to have enough medicine and other means to care for all the lepers in Korea and we are asking all the Sunday School children to help. If everyone would help just a little the world would soon be rid of leprosy.

Now I must tell you about the pictures and then I will tell you how you can help us. The first picture shows a blind leper. His name is Chung Mal Dong. He is now thirty-three years old. When he was a small boy his father was very poor and the whole family had to live off the produce of a small field which he rented. When the rent was paid there was barely enough left to buy food and fuel and the few rags they

had for clothes. So you will not be surprised when I tell you that Chung didn't get much to eat and often went hungry. I have known of children in America who complained when they did not get just the kind of food they wanted and would not eat,



but Chung was usually ready to pass his plate for more when there was any more. When he grew older his parents apprenticed him out to another family as they were too poor to support him any longer. As he worked for his board, there was no chance for him to get ahead and save any money. In fact he was practically a slave. When he was eighteen years of age he was found to have leprosy. The disease grew worse and five years later it got so bad that he went to the Taiku Leper Hospital. This hospital is one of the four I mentioned and is under the supervision of Dr. Fletcher, one of our finest missionary physicians. By this time the disease had

affected his eyes and it was found necessary to remove one eye in the hope of saving the other. Unfortunately, he lost the sight of the other eye also and he is now entirely blind. However, before he became blind he learned to read and went to the Sunday School in the Leper Hospital where he heard the story which you all know so well. It seemed very wonderful to him, and he soon became an earnest Christian and as long as sight remained he studied the Bible eagerly. After he became blind others would read the Bible to him and he tried to memorize the verses which were read to him. As a result he has committed to memory the whole of the New Testament up to the end of First Thess., also the 53rd Chapter of Isiah, 120 verses from Psalms, the 15th Chapter of Proverbs, and the whole of the Shorter Catechism. He has been in the Leper Hospital now for ten years and has worked faithfully for the Master whom he has learned to love, and looks forward to the day when he shall go to a better world where all is light and love, where there are no blind eyes and no suffering. Poor Chung has not had much of a chance in this world but has made good use of the little chance he had. How many of us have done as well? While his eyes are blind he has seen the true Light and is happy in his service for God there in the Leper Hospital.

The next picture shows a young man

and his wife. They look very happy, don't they? The young man's name is Choo Choon Pong (these folks have funny names) and he was in the Leper Hospital for seven years. When he went to the hospital he was only seventeen years of age but he had already had the disease for



four years. Seven years seems a long time to be in a hospital but during that time he learned to read and write both Korean and Chinese. This may not sound like much of a job but you ought to try to learn just one of these languages as I have been doing. After I had studied the Korean language for two years a Korean came to our door

one day. I wanted to be very polite and started to talk Korean to him. After I had talked for a while he smiled and said very apologetically, "I do not speak Japanese." He said this to me in English. Since then I have not been so anxious to show off my knowledge of the Korean language. Perhaps I should say the lack of it. However, I must finish my story. This young man was not a Christian when he came to the hospital but soon became an earnest believer, and before long was a teacher in the Leper Sunday School. Not long ago he was discharged from the Hospital as cured and he is now happily married to the young lady sitting beside him. He is the leader of the small group of Christians in his native village and, has been trying hard to be a good soldier of Jesus Christ. You see it isn't easy. When he left home he wasn't a Christian and one of the hardest things a fellow has to do is to go back to the home town where everybody knows his faults and some times do not hesitate to remind him of the things he did once when he was not a Christian. Then out here they make it pretty hard for a fellow who decides to be a Christian. They not only make fun of him but very often he is disowned and despised by his family and all his relatives. However, day by day this young man is serving Christ in his home town and telling others of the good news of salvation. Not only was he cured of his terrible disease

when he went home but he had something far better. He had found in the hospital a kind physician who healed his body, but he also found the Great Physician who healed his soul. Do you wonder that he was grateful to the missionaries who had taken him into the hospital? The seed which this young man has sown has already begun to bear fruit in the lives of those whom he has won to the faith.



This picture shows a young man with his father. Last summer I spent a few days on a great mountain in southern Korea, where I heard this man's story. I wish I could tell you all about those few days on that mountain, of the trip to the top, of the beautiful wild flowers which blossomed along the trail and on the banks of the mountain stream nearby, of the dark canyons and the towering precipices, and, most wonderful of all, about the view from the top of the mountain. I will never forget

that view. As I stood on the summit of the highest peak I could see for many miles in all directions. All around me were smaller mountains, towering high in the clouds, each one a silent sentinel of the centuries, scarred by the fierce blasts of winter and scorched by the burning heat of a thousand summers, but always keeping watch over the peaceful valley below. Far below me I could see village after village, nestling in the little valleys in the shelter of the foothills, and in the distance a river, which gleamed like a band of silver in the sunlight. It was truly an inspiring sight and one which makes one bow in reverence before the mighty Architect of these great mountains. My host, one of the leading missionaries in Korea, looked out one day as he was standing at the window of his little summer home there on the top of the mountain, and saw this old man whom you see in the picture. He was surprised, for Koreans usually do not live near the top of a mountain because all kinds of spirits are supposed to dwell there. You must remember that while there are many Christians in Korea, most of the people have not yet heard the Gospel and live in fear of the evil spirits which are supposed to bring trouble, sickness, and death to those who displease them. They think that these evil spirits dwell particularly in the mountains. The missionary became acquainted with the old man gradually and learned his story. His home was thirty miles

away. He had one son who was the pride of his heart. In the Orient you know, a son is much more desired than a daughter, and the birth of a boy is always the occasion of rejoicing. About two years before this, his son, the young man in the picture, was found to have leprosy, the worst misfortune which can come to a Korean. To have the one he loved best in the world get the worst disease in the world seemed almost too much for the old man to bear. He kept thinking and wondering what he could do to help his boy to get well. He decided that if he could only do something to please the spirits, they would drive the demon out of his boy and he would get well. For hundreds of years the Koreans have believed that sickness is caused by evil spirits and much of the treatment consists in doing absurd things to drive the spirits out. The old man believed that on the top of this mountain there lived a spirit who could cure his son, so he came to live there until he could gain the favor of this spirit. He built a little hut and put a circle of poles around it. Between the poles he tied a string and on the string he put little sacks of rice. The object of all this was to keep the bad spirits out. Then he put rice on the rocks round about the hut to gain the favor of the good spirits. This done, he spent a great deal of time in prayer for the recovery of his son. He had spent several dollars for the rice which he put out for the spirits and kept very little

for himself. When the storms and heavy rains came he got soaked to the skin, as his little hut was no protection against the terrific storms of the rainy season. During these storms he would sit in his little hut on the muddy floor, shivering in the cold mountain air. He had very little clothing and such as he had was thin. It is hot on these mountains during the day but it gets quite cold sometimes at night, especially when it storms.

After hearing this sad story of misplaced faith, my host told him of the true God and of the Great Physician who could truly heal his son. The old man listened attentively to every word and gladly accepted the invitation to attend the daily family worship in the missionary's home. Altho he could read very little he tried his best to read the Gospel story for himself, spelling it out word by word. As he read of the great and precious promises of God he literally hungered for more and kept saying, "Tell me more." The missionary taught him several prayers which he soon learned, and it was not long before he became an earnest believer. He could then pray to the true God who hears and answers prayer.

I saw the old man myself and was much touched by the story of his faith. The poor fellow had cleared the paths about the house of weeds in places where he thought the missionary might want to walk, so

anxious was he to show his gratitude. When he was wet he would sometimes slip into the kitchen and get behind the stove and stand there smiling. It occurred to me that perhaps God wanted to use us in answering the man's prayer so I told the missionary I would stand responsible for half of a year's treatment for the boy. My host agreed to pay the other half so it was arranged that the son should go to the Leper Home at Kwangju nearby, and the old man hurried off to bring the boy, and was happy in the thought that God had heard his prayer and that his boy would be healed. Since his entrance to the Leper Home the boy has been treated successfully and is getting better. He also has heard the Gospel story and has found the way of Eternal Life. I hope that you will all remember the story of this old man's faith and that it will help many boys and girls to a stronger faith in God.

Another picture shows a mother with her baby in her arms. This picture has a very sad story, so sad in fact, that I will only tell you part of it. The mother's name is Kim Name



Yi. Her father died when she was only eleven year's old. Her mother was very poor and found it so difficult to support the child that she arranged for the girl to be married when she was thirteen years old. You may have heard of child marriages in the Orient. They are a great problem to the missionaries, and I am glad to say that they are not allowed in the Christian homes. Three years after her marriage the girl was found to have leprosy. For many years she suffered from the disease, gradually getting worse, until her husband finally cast her off. This is the custom here, and it is a very cruel one. It would be much kinder to kill a woman than to turn her out to beg in this way. She was then twenty-five years of age. Like all the wandering lepers she was driven from place to place like an animal, and led a miserable existence.

She was compelled to accompany some men who were wandering lepers and was helpless to resist them, being forced to live a life of shame. She was finally able to get to the Leper Hospital at Taiku and was taken in. She has lost three fingers and has suffered severely in other ways from the ravages of the disease. Her baby, however, has no signs of leprosy and it was necessary to take the baby away from the mother if the child was to be saved from the disease. Very often the children of leper parents are saved from the disease if the children are

not allowed to live with the parents. This is because they are not born with the disease. You can see now why we are so anxious to establish a separate home for these children in Korea. It is difficult to place them in private homes because the people are so afraid of leprosy. There are many hundreds of such children all over Korea. What a blessing to them and to humanity if they can be spared! If they are allowed to stay very long with the parents they are almost sure to acquire the disease. May God put it into the heart of someone to provide such a home for the children of Korea. You would think that it was terrible if you heard that several hundred children had been condemned to a horrible death, but that is just what it means if we cannot get them away from the leper parents. We cannot take these children into the leper home as they would be exposed to the disease there and we do not want to turn them out alone. Of course there are also many children who have leprosy. It is one of the hardest things the doctors in charge have to do, to turn these children away. They beg so pitifully and seem so helpless. After hearing that leper girls are almost always forced to accompany other lepers in their wanderings and compelled to live a life of shame, I was sick at heart. I told Dr. Wilson never to turn any little girls away again but to take them in and charge it to me and I would manage some way to raise the money for their care.

One of the sad things about this work is that only a few who beg for entrance to the Leper Homes can be taken in and there is almost always a crowd waiting outside, hoping and pleading to get in.

I will never forget a sight which met my eyes at the time of my first visit to the Leper Home in Kwangju. I went there to help Dr. Wilson, who is in charge of the medical work in that district, in assembling an X-ray machine which had been received at his general hospital in a badly battered condition. The doctor has charge of a busy general hospital in addition to his work for the lepers. As we walked to the hospital my attention was drawn to two women kneeling at the roadside. As we passed, they pleaded most pitifully to be taken in, and with out-stretched arms begged us to save a "poor dog's life." Dr. Wilson told me that it was a daily sight and that he hated to pass that way in going to the hospital. I thought of that other scene nearly two thousand years ago in an oriental country when two lepers kneeled at the feet of the Great Physician and were healed. As I looked at these poor creatures, who had been driven from place to place like animals, kneeling there, asking only for a chance to live, I was deeply touched, and told the doctor to take them in and charge it to me. If you could have seen the expression of hopeless misery on the faces of these women change to one of joy and grati-

tude, you would not soon forget it. During my visit there I assumed the responsibility altogether for fifteen lepers, in the faith that my friends at home would back me up. My faith was rewarded, as it was not long after I had reported this incident before funds came from friends at home to enable me to make good on my promise, and we went over the top with sufficient funds to maintain fifteen lepers for a year.

Before I close this letter, which is getting to be a pretty long one, I must tell you about one of our leper homes. I will mention the one at Kwangju because I



know most about that one. It is the largest of four leper homes in Korea. As they are all much the same a description of one will fit all pretty well. The work was started in 1909 and has been built up largely through the efforts of Dr. Wilson, the resident missionary physician. Last spring there were 565 lepers in the home. While taking the treatment many are able to be about and are taught useful trades so that when they go back to their homes they can support themselves. There are now in this home seven carpenters, nine masons, twenty shoemakers, five tanners, nine brickmakers. and a number of good farmers. During the past year four buildings have been erected by the lepers. Dr. Wilson makes it a rule that when a leper is able to do even a little work it is better for him to have some occupation, as it helps them to get well simply to get out of doors in the fresh air and sunshine. Then if they have something to do it helps to keep them contented and keeps them from worrying about themselves all the time.

They have a fine little church which they built themselves. They have a large Sunday School with fifty three classes, and they study the Bible eagerly. About 290 of them have been baptized and about 160 more are studying hard so that they may be baptized soon. During the past year 62 have been baptized. You may be surprised to hear that the children know the same

Bible stories that you have been learning in your own Sunday School.

Recently a missionary dentist gave some of the lepers a course of instruction in the rudiments of dentistry so that they could do simple dental work on the other lepers. This will help a lot to keep them in good shape while they are taking the treatment. Dr. Wilson has trained several lepers to do simple medical work. He calls them his home-made doctors. They do good work in helping to take care of the other lepers, and give such simple remedies as are needed. They also administer the hypodermic injections of chaulmoogra oil which is now believed to be curative of leprosy, and they even do simple surgical operations. One of these leper doctors has become so proficient that he was recently called to another leper home to help in the medical work there for a time. In one month this spring he operated on twenty cases, which is pretty good, don't you think? Recently one of the doctors from our own Severance Hospital went down there to do some eye operations on lepers who were partly blind and to give them instructions as to the general care of the eyes. This is quite necessary as lepers have a great deal of eye trouble.

The last report I had from Kwangju stated that on May 1st seventy-five lepers were well enough to be discharged on parole, and in another six months about

sixty more will be ready to go. Do you realize what this means? The most loathsome disease in all the world, a disease which has been a scourge of humanity for thousands of years, a disease for which there has been no cure in all these centuries, and whose victims welcome death as a release from their sufferings, this disease is now being cured, really cured, according to our latest reports. When we think that when our Saviour lived on this earth there was no cure for this terrible disease, and that it was only through the miracles performed by Him and His disciples that any lepers were cured, is it not a wonderful thing that we can really cure this dreadful malady with the medicine which God has given us? What a happy day it is for the poor outcast lepers! Most of them are cruelly treated and live a life of hopeless, homeless misery, driven from one place to another like dogs; hungry, weary, crippled, and dying. Do you wonder that we would like to take them all in and give them this wonderful medicine? When we stop to think that the leper has absolutely no chance in the world, that is, unless we help him, no hope, and is in every respect the under dog in the battle of life, it seems inhuman to turn them away to die, denying them the mere chance to live. If the grown ups are helpless, think of the children. The very hardest part of all is to turn the children away.

A great change comes into the lives of these lepers after they are taken into the leper home. There they are treated as human beings. When they realize that they are treated kindly and are really getting well their gratitude is pathetic. After such kind treatment it is natural that they should give earnest heed to whatever the missionaries say to them, and many become Christians. They realize that it is through the Gospel and the followers of the Christian faith that they have been given a chance to live, and when the hope of eternal salvation is added to what they have already experienced of the power of such a faith, they gladly receive the Truth. The missionaries set them the example of unselfish service and they are ready to follow where we lead them. In serving one another they exemplify often in a remarkable way, the same unselfish spirit. This was shown last winter when the lepers in the home offered to give up a portion of their food in order that a group of lepers outside the home might not starve. This group had gathered there in a few miserable huts in the hope of getting into the leper home. In this way the lepers outside were helped through the cold winter months.

The boys will be interested in a picture of some leper boys who are nearly well. They are a happy crowd and you would not think to look at the picture that they once had the worst disease in the world. The children have a day school where they learn

to read and write. Over fifty children study in this school. These boys like to play and have a good time just like American boys. Compare this picture with the other one showing a group of lepers outside waiting for a chance to get in.



There is quite a crowd of little girls also. They live with the women in the home for women lepers which is about half a mile away from the home for men.

Now this is a pretty long letter. If it is too long I hope you will forgive me, for I am sure you know that I have written this letter in the hope that I might help these poor lepers. I am sure that you will want to do what you can to help. Forty dollars a year will pay all expenses for one adult leper for a year, and twenty dollars will support a child. We are able to do it for such a

small sum because the lepers help in many ways to keep the expense down to a minimum. Somehow I have felt that God put His hand on my shoulder and said to me, "Help these lepers for they are also My children, and they need a shepherd." May the Great Shepherd of the sheep guide us in all that we do to help them. I expect to return to America soon and hope that I may meet many of you children and tell you more about this work. Until I come I will appoint your Sunday School as a special committee to tell others about these lepers and their needs. Perhaps you can get some newspaper to publish this letter. Any funds for this work should be sent to Mr. W. M. Danner, Secretary, American Mission to Lepers, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Tell your friends that this is the best



investment that I know of. Where could we put a dollar where it will bring such large returns in terms of human life, bodily health, and spiritual happiness?. In helping these lepers we are salvaging a waste product of humanity. These outcast lepers who are a burden and a menace to society are made over into healthy, useful citizens. When he finally is cured and goes home, he is not only well in body but has a trade which he learned in the leper home. As I said before many of these lepers become earnest Christians and are beacon lights of the Faith in their home towns. So for many reasons, this work is worth while; considered from an economic, medical, and spiritual viewpoint.

You children have been so patient in listening to this long letter that I must tell you a real bear story before I close. This is a real true bear story, not a bedtime story. Not long ago Dr. Wilson had a baby bear which became a great pet. It was the funniest thing you ever saw to see it play with the children. He would stand up on his hind legs and try to growl just like a big bear. When he got a little larger he was sent to Seoul



for the Zoo. Maybe you will be surprised to hear that we have a fine zoo here with tigers, lions, bears, and everything. Well, after the bear arrived we kept him on our compound for a week or two before sending him to the zoo. He was the cutest baby bear you ever saw; just like a big ball of fat and fur. Talk about curiosity! I never saw a boy or girl half so curious. Why, he came right into our kitchen one day and tipped over a pail of water just to see what was inside the pail. Another time he came into the house and went upstairs into the bathroom. He took up a bottle of lysol from the floor and tried to get the cork out with his teeth. Mrs. Hopkirk tried to take it away from him, and what do you suppose he did? Do you think he let her have it like a good little bear? Indeed, he did not, but he gave her a good bite just like a naughty child, when she tried to take the bottle away.

Some day I hope to see all of you children and tell you more about the lepers and perhaps I will tell you another story about a baby leopard I saw one day.

Affectionally yours,

C. C. Hopkirk.

BRIEFS FROM CHOSEN

Compiled from our Missionaries' Letters

Korean Medicine and Surgery

THE elements of Korean medicine have long been wrapped up in superstitious vagaries, but there has been a real system of medicine and surgery among the native doctors. The official basis of their practise is a set of books which we were able to buy with great difficulty as none but the elect are supposed to possess them. ~ ~ ~

¶ Down in Taiku on the street beyond our Central Church is held the largest drug market in the Orient. Each fall buyers come from far and near,—Siam and inner China and the bleak Northland,—to lay in their year's supplies of drugs. The children always called this "The Street of the Good Smells." It was a most interesting street, particularly on the day of the annual spring house cleaning when every bag and

bundle must be moved out and dusted. We often saw the drugs in the process of preparation. Weeds, barks, roots and the like are first chopped into small pieces with a large knife fastened at one end to a board. The quantity of herb is then placed in an iron boat-shaped mortar, over which is rolled an iron wheel until the contents are powdered. Then the drug is wrapped in our tough Korean paper made from pulp of the bark of the paper mulberry tree, and tied up to the low ceiling of the drug store. Out of these scores of paper bags the doctor prepares his prescriptions according to the formulas laid down in his formulary. Each drug is carefully weighed out, carefully wrapped in paper, and given to the patient to take home to make his own concoction, usually about a quart to be taken in one dose. If the doctor wants to make pills he boils the decoction and out of the residue makes pills as large as a marble to be used up to fifty or so a day.

Ginseng heads the list as the Korean root is considered the finest in the Orient. It was sent to China as tribute up to the time of the China-Japan war. The drug is made out of roots from five to seven years of age carefully cleaned, steamed and dried. We have had it offered to us as a very choice gift as it is considered an elixir of life. The growth of this drug centers around Songdo under government supervision. The mat-covered fields catch one's eye and the uninitiated wonders. Digitalis, arnica, gentian, mint, licorice and many other common herbs are much used. Dried and powdered deer's horn that is gathered when the horn is red is a powerful drug.

Let me describe a Korean doctor: a large, dignified old gentleman with white hair, mustache and tiny chinbeard, with soft black eyes and kindly face. His dress is immaculate,—black velvet sandals, white padded stockings, large baggy trousers of white silk, tied tightly around the ankles with pale blue ribbon, a lavender-colored brocaded silk vest, with a pale blue silk coat fastened over the breast with ribbon, head covered with a small black horsehair and bamboo hat through which you see his amber decorated topknot. This airy hat is fastened on by amber beaded ties under the chin. Tied to his belt are well-rounded pouches for money and tobacco, a case for his amber-rimmed spectacles and his paper rain-hat pleated like a fan. By the way, do you know the present fad for large-brimmed glasses came

from Korea? After her visit here, the "Princess" Alice Roosevelt wore them on the streets of Washington.

The profession of medicine in Korea is an exclusive one, as the old practitioner chooses his "apprentice." Three years are spent in the study of medicines, treatments and the classic Chinese so he may read the official books which contain all that can ever be known of the healing art. Nothing is learned by experimentation. While he knows little of the sciences of physiology, pathology, bacteriology, hygiene even, what he does not know he pretends to know, for he is trained in all the arts of self-possession and knows how to inspire his patients with confidence.

All Korean doctors have drug stores and make the most of their money from them. The visiting of patients in their homes is not so generally practised. The amount is limited by his degree of soberness as it is the custom to give a doctor a drink of "sool" (the native liquor) before he departs, especially if the patient plans not to pay, which is generally the case.

Some Korean doctors are surgeons. It wouldn't take much of a cabinet to hold their instruments. Small steel needles, a large silver needle, a steel knife and an iron rod are not much of a layout, but, considering the harm caused by these we are thankful there are no more.



Going to Church at Seven Star Gate

¶ Out the winding road you go, and just as the big fields with their tiny pine trees set in rows come into view, the chapel bell begins to ring vigorously. You pass the Japanese nursery, and there you are in front of the chapel called Seven Star Gate.

Hurrying across the little ditch, you hasten up the four steps and pass inside the fence where the men folk are standing about sunning themselves. The moska (pastor) and changno (elder) hasten forward to greet you. After bowing to all and explaining just why you couldn't come last Sunday, you go into the modest chapel. The women are all seated on the right hand side and the men on the left with the center section (right up to the very platform) used for the children.

Each woman smiles at you as you go up in front to play the tiny organ which, by the way, was made entirely by a Korean. After a little silent prayer, you decide it's time to begin and so you begin to play on the organ. This attracts the men outside, pastor included and he slowly comes up to the tiny platform. Just at this moment, Elder Kim notices that your chair has not been placed for you and he hurries over to place it against the front wall.

"We'll begin now" announces the pastor, just as if your prelude hadn't amounted to anything, "hymn, 242." You strain your ears to hear the second announcement of the number,—was it 241 or 242 (the words are very much alike in Korean)? You decide it's 241 and play the same. Suddenly you see the pastor's face—all wrong! "It's number 242" says he. Apologies and off we go again! When ready to begin, he lifts the crude baton and sings the first few bars. Then the lusty voices of men, women and children take up the tune and gospel and what an uplift it is to see the joy and radiance in these faces and know that Christ indeed, lives within.

Leading the singing for six hundred Korean country women, takes pep and voice too. Perhaps not more than ten in the audience ever heard of a scale or a note. But you bravely try to teach them a new song.

"Quiet please!" Your pet theory that quiet cannot be better secured than by using a quiet voice yourself, melts away into thin air! A sharp rap of the baton on the floor or table brings a moderate amount of attention.

"Quiet please! Those seated in the rear—quiet down please! Now listen to the first line." You sing it. "Now watch my stick leading you. If you are to sing low, down my stick goes. If high, up it goes."

Now we try—Two old grannies on the left side conceive the brilliant idea of raising their arms every time you raise yours and continue to do it all the time, much to the amusement of those near by. Up their voices go—too far. Even *they* recognize that, and we all break down laughing.

"Let's try again." One line at a time, we try the "up and down sound" and even if results are not perfect, God accepts the joyous spirit of worship and praise.



Facts and Fancies

☞ You have heard that a nation rises no higher than its homes. Before the coming of the "Good Tidings" of life in Christ Jesus, there were no homes in the Hermit Land. Now they are being established on every hand. The maidens of the land are not falling far behind in their endeavor to fulfil their new destiny, no longer ranking with the pig and cow in man's thoughts but as a help-mate; a little erratic now, of course, in the trying out of new ideas and the search for the new ideal, but the Korean women were the original suffragettes so they will not abuse their new freedom. You did not know that the Korean bride retained her own name? She was often known as the mother of her son, but when enrolment in church and state was necessary, the maiden name was retained. They even beat their American sisters in their recognition as worthy of the position of deacon in the church body.

Paul is not the patron saint in the matter of dress either. Little by little we have watched the shortening skirts—at first the tiniest girl wore dresses just like mother's, sweeping the ground; then inch by inch the school skirts crept up and up until the short muslin sock and straw shoe was no longer adequate and black shoes and stockings became familiar, when lo! last spring a brilliant blue stocking came in with a greatly heightened skirt line.

I have been asked many times as to bobbed hair and I have answered that the Korean's ideal of beauty would never permit it. I heard of one girl who sold her long raven locks to get money to attend a two month's session of the Bible Institute in Chairyung last year. I really saw the girl, but shame for her unlovely appearance kept the usual white cloth headdress on so carefully I never saw the hair. But in Park College while on furlough, I saw three bobbed Korean heads out in the open, and since one belonged to the leader of the woman's end of the 1919 Independence Movement we feel that she is capable of even more revolutionary things. Her head is worth a ransom in Korea as she departed for Shanghai very unceremoniously, and now she has not only bobbed and curled her hair

but sent her picture back to the very capital of her own land to the principal of the most conservative girls' school.

Christianity is responsible for one change in Korean dress,—the use of pockets. There were no pockets in the old Korean coat, but the Christian needed a place for his Bible, for coming to church without a Bible is practically unknown in Korea. Following American example he made a large pocket in his jacket, and later several on a sleeveless coat or vest for his Bible and other prize treasures. It is not enough to carry the Bible in one's hand or pocket. We have many who carry great sections, even whole books in their heads and can recite long passages without a mistake. You may have heard the story of the man who walked a hundred miles to recite the Sermon on the Mount to his pastor. When he finished he was told that was all very well, but he must not be content with having it in his head, he must have it in his heart and put it into practise. His reply was: "But that is the way I learned it. At first I tried to memorize it, and it would not stick, so I tried this plan. I would learn a verse, and then go out and practise it on a native neighbor until it would stick."

The Bible is recognized as the Word of God, full of power, the Sword of the Spirit. It is a very poor church, indeed, that does not have at least one week of Bible study. And with what joy they study. One woman came to class with her hands all wrapped up, but her face was shining. "Oh, how I praise the Lord, my hands got burned, for my mother-in-law said, 'Since you can't work you might as well go to class.' So now I can study his Word."



Did You Know: —

The largest representative Christian gathering ever held in Chosen was the second All-Korea Sunday School Convention with 2,000 delegates. During the year 248 Vacation Bible Schools were held, in which 23,856 children studied.

Every hospital reports an increase over last year in the number of patients and in prestige.

This year there are 12 workers among the Japanese in Chosen, ordained and unordained, one receiving no salary. The presbytery is self-supporting and proud of the fact.

Within a radius of 25 miles of the city of Pyengyang there are 120 Presbyterian churches in which the gospel is faithfully preached every Lord's Day and at the midweek evening prayer meeting.

Practically every church and group plans to have at least one Bible class each year, and many of them have two, winter and summer.

More than 1,500 women from the country districts gathered in five different seasons for Bible training classes in Pyengyang. They come at their own expense, with the idea of preparing themselves as Christian workers.

Stringent financial conditions have reduced the student body of the Boys' Academy.

Stringent financial conditions, insufficient mission funds, and consequent lack of government designation have seriously affected the enrolment of the Girls' Academy.

One outstanding feature of the work has been tent evangelism, with a series of meetings in four centers, in every instance resulting in the establishment of a group of new believers.

Chairyung Hospital has had another successful year. Homes for the two doctors have been built out of the current income of the hospital, and so are in reality gifts from the Korean patients.

Twenty years ago Chairyung Station site was purchased and the missionaries began their settlement on what was then a bleak, stony hill. To-day churches, schools, and kindergartens and the fruitful lives of the thousands of Christians are evidence of the fertility of the soil and power of the Spirit.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York
1927

Price .05

Severance
Union Medical College
Nurses Training School
Hospital

SEOUL, KOREA

In 1884, soon after Dr. H. N. Allen, the first Protestant missionary to Korea, arrived in Seoul, there was a riot in which one of the favorite princes was sorely wounded. The King allowed Dr. Allen to use modern surgical methods instead of leaving him to the native practitioners with their boiling pitch, etc. The prince was soon healed. The Korean King so appreciated this that he established a *Royal Korean Hospital* and put Dr. Allen in charge. In time Dr. O. R. Avison succeeded to the work, and in 1893, by mutual agreement of the King and the missionaries, the work was taken over by the missions.



Medical College and Clinic Building

We have eight acres of land on the main street of the city, nearly opposite the new \$1,000,000 railway station.

The land, buildings and equipment represent a **Property** capital investment of \$250,000. But the land itself is now, at the increased market value, worth over \$300,000.

The present buildings, except the Isolation Hospital, are the gifts of the late Mr. L. H. Severance and his son

and daughter, Mr. J. L. Severance and Mrs. F. F. Prentiss. The Isolation Hospital was made possible by donations from the Koreans and from the Western community in Seoul.

The annual budget, excluding the business departments, is about \$150,000, and the business departments add another \$80,000. The mission grants and gifts (including **Budget** salaries of the missioneries, \$30,000) amount to about \$60,000 a year. The local receipts have been such that notwithstanding a free service costing over \$30,000 a year and the excess of costs above receipts in the medical and nursing schools of about \$15,000, we have been able to carry on, but we have not been able to meet all the calls for free service, nor adequately provide for the schools.

The work is supported by the mission boards of the following churches:

The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

The Methodist Episcopal Church

The Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South

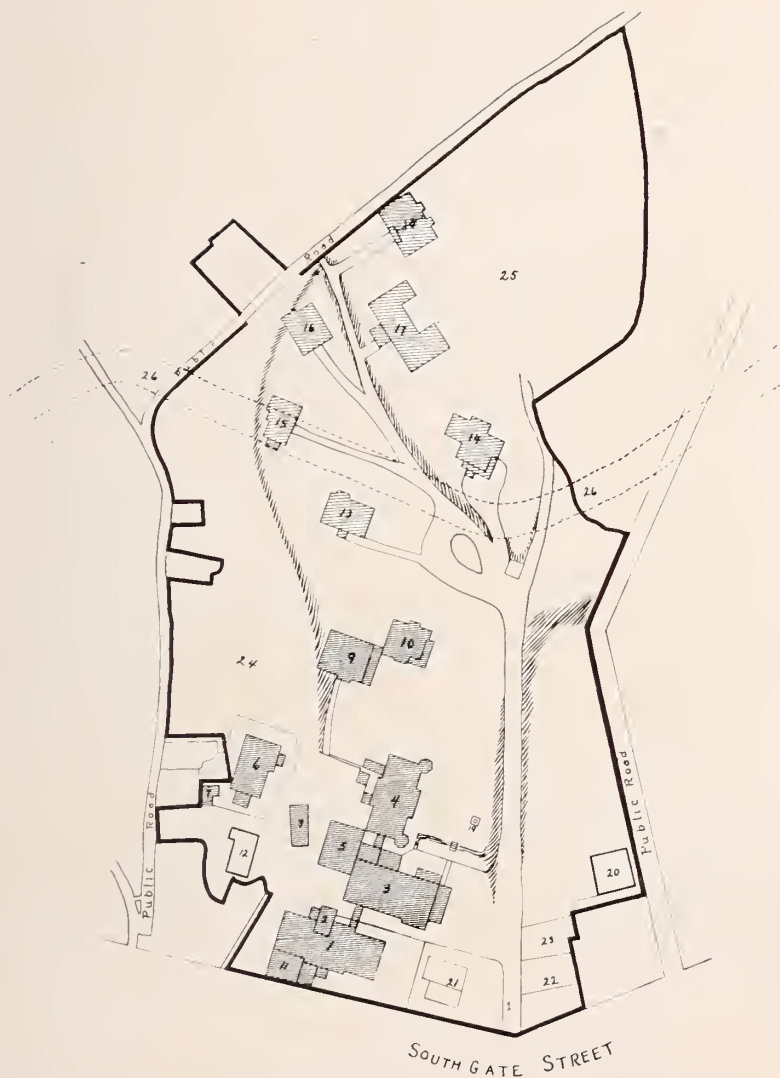
The United Church of Canada

The Presbyterian Church of Australia.

The five churches in the United States and Canada have organized a "*Cooperating Board*" through which they carry on their work for the Severance Union Medical College and the Chosen Christian College. Local control is vested in a *Board of Managers* under a charter issued by the Government General of Chosen. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Korea, and the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, elect representatives to the Board of Managers, as does the Alumni Association of the Medical College.

Severance Union Medical College

The Medical College is recognized by the government and its graduates are given license to practice upon presentation of diplomas. The Medical College **Graduates** has been carried on since 1900. The first class was graduated in 1908. The total number of graduates is 174 (1928). Nine of the graduates are professors or assistants in the Medical College. Most of the mis-



Severance Union Medical College Compound

1. College and Clinic Building. 2. Heating Plant. 3. New Wing of Hospital. 4. Severance Hospital. 5. Laundry Building. 6. Isolation Hospital. 7. Morgue. 8. Clinical Laboratories. 9. Nurses Dormitory. 10. Missionary Nurses Home. 11. Drug Store. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Missionary Homes. 19. Statue of Pres. O. R. Avison. 21, 22, 23, 24. Temporary Buildings. 20. Church. 25. Vacant Land for Homes.

sionary hospitals in Korea have one or more of our graduates on their staff. Other graduates are in private practice in all parts of Korea. One of our graduates is a medical missionary in China, sent by the mission board of the Korean Presbyterian Church. Many of them are elders and deacons, or local preachers and exhorters in their home churches.

There are now *eight missionary and eleven Korean professors* on the faculty, besides *eight* other Korean special lecturers and assistants, and *three* Japanese special lecturers. A thoroughly good 4-year course in medicine is given. The hospital with 150 beds and the clinics with a daily attendance of 200 give the students fine practical experience under instruction. Our



The Faculty of Severance Union Medical College

graduates are recognized by the people as excelling in practical skill, so that there is keen competition to enter the school. Over 190 qualified applicants—high school graduates—competed for 40 places at the last entrance examination. Practically all the 120 students are members of the Christian Church.

The Medical College and the Clinics are both crowded into a four story brick building only 50 by 115 feet. The work has grown so that this building has long been overcrowded. It is the common comment of visitors that they have never seen so much work done in so small a space. Efficiency in clinical work and in medical education demands more class room and laboratory facilities and more room for the clinics. There is at present only one adequate lecture room. Classes meet in laboratories for lectures. The laboratories are small and inadequate so that student laboratory work is handicapped to a serious extent. Provision has been made for a small room for clinical lectures in the hospital. The Government is rightly demanding more class rooms.

Korea offers a great field for research into medical and dental problems. In spite of inadequate laboratories and equipment, a good start has been made along some lines. We have made surveys of parasite infestation, studies on Korean diet, surveys of child mortality and the causes thereof, surveys of dental conditions among the Korean people, studies of therapeutic measures both medical and surgical, and studies as to practicable methods of applying modern medical science in Korean conditions.

To further this medical and dental research, is one of the greatest benefits to be derived from the new laboratories we hope to erect.

Only a new building for the laboratories can provide sufficient room and at the same time give lecture-rooms and clinic space in the old college and clinic building. We have the site for such a building. A laboratory building and its necessary equipment would cost about \$100,000 and would require about \$250,000 endowment (or equivalent increase of income) to support the enlarged work thus made possible. \$100,000 will build and equip a four story reinforced concrete and brick building about 60 by 120 feet to provide for the laboratories and relieve the pressure for clinical rooms when the laboratories are moved.

The laboratory units proposed are as follows:		
	Cost	Endowment
1. Anatomy, Histology and Embryology..\$	20,000	\$ 40,000
2. Chemistry, general and organic.....	10,000	20,000
3. Pharmacy and Materia Medica.....	10,000	20,000
4. Physiology and Biochemistry.....	20,000	60,000
5. Pathology	20,000	60,000
6. Bacteriology	20,000	50,000
	<hr/> \$100,000	<hr/> \$250,000

While it would not be economical, such a building could be erected in two or three sections as funds are available, and would give corresponding relief.



Medical Students in Laboratory

Medical education anywhere is expensive and it can not be expected that the students pay in full for their education.

The Mission Boards are willing, but simply
Endowment can not out of their current income, provide more support for our medical school. Without endowment we could not go ahead with any considerable

building program. The need for endowment is equally imperative with the need for laboratories and clinic rooms.

The Clinics

There is a daily average of 200 patients in the Out-Patient Department; 25,000 sick folks are given 60,000 treatments a year. About half of them are too poor to pay anything for this treatment.

After registering at the office, the patients are sent to the various clinics according to their ailments. The eight clinics are in charge of specialists and assistant doctors and nurses. The patients receive as good medical care as is available in Korea. This care annually costs \$10,000 more than we can collect from the patients.

The poor in rags, and some with loathsome diseases crowd the corridors waiting their turn to see the doctors.

From fear and dread of mingling with these, many of the better class patients **Overcrowding** seek other places for treatment, leaving the heavier financial burden for us. In the present overcrowded condition of the clinics it is impossible to effect a separation of the free and pay patients. For the sake of both classes, we urgently need more room for clinics even now and there is no room for the growth that will naturally come to our work. The poor and rich are all treated without regard to their religion, but we seek to give all some knowledge and real touch of Christianity.

Much added space for clinics could be secured by building one-story from the present building out to the main street and by remodeling the attic (5th floor)

Enlargement of Clinic Building and putting on a new roof. The former would cost about \$2,500; the latter about \$7,000. These additions would make possible a rearrangement and enlargement of the clinics and \$22,000 would provide this and the needed new equipment for the clinics. Thus \$31,500 put into the present clinic building enlargement and remodeling and equipping the enlarged clinics, would meet the needs for a long time.

Equally urgent is the need for endowment of the clinics, to meet the heavy cost of the charity service rendered. Not less than \$190,000 endowment is needed.

The needs of the various clinics can be summarized as follows:

	Remodel & Equip.	Endow- ment
1. Medical Clinic	\$ 3,000	\$ 25,000
2. Surgical Clinic	3,000	25,000
3. Pediatrics Clinic	2,000	20,000
4. Gynecology and Obstetrics.....	2,000	20,000
5. Skin and G. U.....	2,000	20,000
6. Neurology	2,000	20,000
7. Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat.....	2,000	20,000
8. X-Ray Rooms	4,000	20,000
9. Clinical Laboratories	2,000	20,000
	<hr/> \$22,000	<hr/> \$190,000



Severance Hospital

Every year over 10,000 poor folks, unable to pay a cent, receive medical care in our clinics and hospital. They are given over 25,000 treatments in the clinics and 15,000 days of care in the hospital. This is the **Largest Charity in Korea** largest charity service in Korea. The bare cost of this service is over \$10,000 in the clinics and \$20,000 in the hospital, a total of over \$30,000 a year.

We have to meet this heavy cost by gifts from our friends—and they are many. Without their help we could



A Memorial Bed

not carry the load. We receive gifts of money and of hospital supplies. The women of some of the Presbyterian churches send us annually over \$3,000 worth of such supplies. Gifts of money amounted last year to about \$12,000. These gifts make possible the charitable work.

The sick, the halt, the maimed, the blind, the lepers, all come in crowds. Many are too weak to sit up; we find them stretched out on benches, we find **More Free Beds** them lying on the floor—enough to make **an Urgent Need** the heart sick—we cannot but be “moved with compassion.” Some of them are admitted to the wards, but every day there are others quite as sick who must be sent away because there is no bed. We need more room for the free patients, but without support for the beds we cannot make room.

What Gifts Will Do

- \$45 will provide a “free bed” for a month*
- \$200 will subsidize a “partly-free bed” for a year*
- \$500 will provide a “free bed” for a year*
- \$10,000 will endow a hospital bed*
- \$150 will provide a free clinic treatment per day for a year*
- \$3,000 will endow a clinic treatment*

There are many poor, but not destitute, sick folks in our clinics and hospital. They are glad to pay as they are able. They are as deserving of help as the **“Partly-free” Beds** destitute. We provide beds for which they pay only part of the cost of maintenance. \$200 will subsidize one of these “partly-free” beds for a year and help 20 to 25 deserving poor folks.

Operating Room

There is but one Operating Room in the hospital, besides a small room that may be used for minor operations. The amount of surgical work that is even now being done, is too great for the facilities provided, and the work is increasing. Also we need an amphitheatre where the students of the Medical College can see the operations, only small groups can get in the present operating rooms.

We need \$20,000 to provide an adequate Operating Suite, and another \$20,000 is needed as endowment, to supplement the receipts from patients.

Dental Department

Modern medical work is incomplete without dentistry. We have a dental department well-equipped for ordinary dental work. Two American and two Korean dentists and their assistants are kept busy caring for the missionaries, other Westerners, and a large number of Korean dental patients.

Besides being almost a virgin field for dentistry Korea offers a peculiar opportunity for research into dental problems. For 4,000 years the Korean people have eaten a diet that is relatively simple and lacking in refined food products; they are now eating more sugar and refined foods. We have an opportunity to study a diet experiment carried out by a people and the results of such a study should benefit all peoples.

The American Dental Association in 1926, approved a program for an "*American Dental Health Center*" to be erected in connection with Severance Union Medical College to promote dental research and to advance dental science, in which America leads the world. The program called for \$100,000 to build, equip and endow the laboratories necessary for such work. It was promoted by J. L. Boots, A.B., D.D.S., F.A.C.D., under the direction of a committee from the American Dental Association. All funds were to be paid in to the Treasurer of the American Dental Association. To date, about \$10,000 has been received. A beginning may be made even before the full amount is received, using only such funds as are in hand, and as more money comes in the laboratories can be enlarged and the work increased.

Homes for Korean Professors

Emergencies within the Hospital arise, such as only experienced, able doctors can handle. It is necessary to have senior Korean doctors near at hand. Some of them must live on the Hospital grounds. This means that homes must be built for them. We have not a single house such as they need and deserve. Let us make it concrete:—

Dr. M. U. Koh graduated from our school in 1913 and after five years' experience as surgeon at an American gold mine, joined our staff as assistant in surgery.

Dr. Koh He is fluent in Japanese and English as well as his own language and has done much interpreting for missionary teachers.

He developed such skill and judgment as a surgeon that the missionary surgeon turned over a great share of the major operations to Dr. Koh—and was not disappointed. He has had full charge of clinic and has carried the responsibility for 500-800 major operations a year during furlough of the missionary surgeon and has given the lectures on surgery in the Medical College. He is as fine a Christian doctor as can be found anywhere, active in church and in personal work.

Dr. Koh has recently returned from the United States after two years of post-graduate work to fully qualify him as professor in the College. He has a cultured family; two daughters are college graduates. And this family has lived in a poor house, without modern convenience or sanitary provisions. They have done this without a word of complaint, for the good of the cause, for the Master's sake.

Other Korean teachers in the Medical College have not had even as good quarters as Dr. Koh; they are younger men with smaller families. These men are fully qualified professors in our school, worthy colleagues of the best medical missionaries. The missionary doctors have adequate homes, comfortable and well located, and our Korean co-workers must live in primitive houses for lack of funds to build good homes for them. Unintentionally, there has been "racial discrimination." "These things ought not so to be." We need **now** at least three homes for these Korean professors and should have at least two more soon. We can erect residences for our Korean professors for \$3,500 each.

\$10,000 would provide for the erection of all three, if given so they could be built at the same time.

Nurses Training School

The School for Nurses and Midwives is also recognized by the government and its graduates are given license as nurses and midwives upon completion of the full three-year course. The total number of graduates is 75. Of these 12 are now head-nurses in our Hospital, others are in mission hospitals and in private hospitals all over Korea. There are now 50 student nurses enrolled in the school. We expect to increase the number of student nurses to about 100, when room can be provided for them in the dormitory, by changes now in progress.

There is not room for graduate nurses in the dormitory. They are housed temporarily in makeshift quarters.

**Home for
Korean Nurses**

We urgently need \$2,500 to remodel one of the buildings now on the ground, to provide suitable quarters for these consecrated young women.



A Group of Graduate and Student Nurses

Post-Graduate Study for Korean Teachers

The permanence of Christian medical work in the missionary fields is dependent upon Christian teachers of medicine. And where there are qualified nationals, they can do the work of medical education more effectively and more economically than missionaries. They are at home and their living costs less than for missionaries. And what is far more important, they teach their own people in their own language with a facility that even after years of language-study the missionary doctor cannot rival. However, so long as it remains "missionary" work there is need for co-operation of missionaries and nationals.

The value of Korean medical teachers has been amply demonstrated in the Severance Union Medical College. Eight of the faculty members have had post-graduate study in Japan, United States, Canada and Germany. Four others received their medical training abroad. These men are now carrying the larger share of the responsibility and doing it well.



A Group of the Alumni

The following teachers have had post-graduate study abroad or received their medical education outside Korea:

- DR K. S. OH, *Dean, Prof. Skin and Genito-urinary Diseases.*
Graduate of Hospital & University Medical College, Louisville, Ky. Post-graduate study in Tokyo Imperial University.
- DR. S. H. HONG, *Prof. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases.*
Graduate of Severance Union Medical College, 1908. Post-graduate—New York Post-Graduate Medical School.
- DR. H. S. SHIM, *Associate-Professor of Medicine.*
Graduate of Keijo Medical College. Post-graduate degree, Tokyo Imperial University.
- DR. M. U. KOH, *Associate-Professor of Surgery.*
Graduate of Severance Union Medical College, 1913. Post-graduate—Long Island Medical College.

- DR. Y. S. LEE, *Associate-Professor of Surgery.*
Graduate of Severance Union Medical College, 1919. Post-graduate—Northwestern University Medical School.
- DR. PAUL D. CHOY, *Assoc.-Prof. of Pathology and Parasitology.*
Graduate of Severance Union Medical College, 1921. Post-graduate—Toronto University.
- DR. H. Y. OH, *Associate-Professor of Medicine.*
Graduate of Severance Union Medical College, 1923. Post-graduate—Emory University Medical School.
- DR. S. LEE, *Special Lecturer in Physiology and Biochemistry.*
Graduate of Keijo Medical College. Post-graduate degree, Berlin University.
- DR. BYRON Y. S. KOO, *Associate-Professor of Pediatrics.*
Graduate of Emory University Medical School.
- DR. I. S. YUN, *Associate-Professor of Pathology.*
Graduate and Post-graduate, Kyoto Imperial University.
- DR. T. W. YUN, *Associate-Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics.*
Graduate of Glasgow University Medical School.
- DR. K. Y. LEE. *Associate-Professor of Chemistry.*
Graduate and Post-graduate of University of Illinois Pharmacy School.

Dr. M. H. Choi is studying anatomy in the Kyoto Imperial University. He has already shown rare talent as an anatomist and teacher. And even during his busy days, he looked up the Koreans in Kyoto and began Christian work among them and has organized them as a Christian group. They needed Bibles and hymn books and upon the appeal of Dr. Choi, his colleagues in the Severance Union Medical College took up a collection, bought the Bibles and hymn books and sent them to Kyoto for his use.

Dr. M. S. Kim was one of the best students we have had in the Severance Union Medical College and has been for four years assistant in Physiology and Biochemistry. He is an indefatigable worker, he shows ability as a teacher, and is one of the finest active Christian young men to be found anywhere. He has been admitted to Northwestern University, Graduate School and will soon enter upon his studies.

This policy of using qualified Koreans to teach in the Severance Union Medical College is real missionary evolution. This is what the Church desires. It must be continued.

Not only should Koreans be sent for a period of post-graduate study to qualify them as teachers in the medical college, they should have the privilege of shorter terms of study to keep up their several lines after they are once qualified. Only

"Sabbatical Years" thus can the medical education in which they take the leading part be kept worthy of the name Christian.

Severance Union Medical College needs \$2,000 a year to carry out this program and insure the permanence of Christian medical work in Korea.

\$40,000 endowment will provide two permanent scholarships to send our Korean teachers for post-graduate study to the West or to medical centers in the Orient.

The mission boards in the United States and Canada that participate in the work of the Medical College have organized a union board, which is incorpo-

How to rated under the laws of the State of New
Send Gifts York. The legal name is "*The Cooperating Board for Christian Education in Chosen.*"

This board is fully competent to receive and administer any trust funds, legacies, bequests and gifts.

The treasurer of the Cooperating Board is Dr. Geo. F. Sutherland, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City. All checks should be made payable to him.

Plainly designate the purpose for which the money is to be used: i. e., "*Laboratory Building and Endowment*" (or any dept.), "*Enlargement of Clinic Bldg.*" (or any dept.), "*Clinic Treatment Fund.*" "*Hospital Bed.*" "*Homes for Korean Professors.*" "*Dormitory for Korean Nurses.*" "*Post-graduate Scholarship Fund.*" Or gifts may be sent for "*Severance Union Medical College.*" without specific designation in which case the money will be used accordingly to the best judgment of the responsible administrative officers.

For further information address:

DR. GEO. F. SUTHERLAND, Treasurer,
150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

or

DR. J. D. VANBUSKIRK, Vice-President,
Severance Union Medical College,
Care Board of Foreign Missions,
150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ACTIVITIES
OF
SEVERANCE UNION
MEDICAL COLLEGE
AND
SEVERANCE HOSPITAL

1927-28

SEOUL, KOREA
(CHOSEN)

**THE SEVERANCE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE AND ITS
AFFILIATIONS ARE SUPPORTED BY THE
FOLLOWING MISSION BOARDS.**

Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.	Methodist Episcopal Church.
Presbyterian Church in U. S.	Methodist Episcopal Church,
Presbyterian Church of Vic-	South.
toria, Australia	United Church of Canada
The North American Boards function through the	

**COOPERATING BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
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John T. Underwood	<i>Chairman</i>
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O. R. Avison, M. D., LL. D.	<i>President</i>
J. D. VanBuskirk, M. D.	<i>Vice President</i>
K. S. Oh, M. D.	<i>Dean</i>
D. B. Avison, M. B., D. P. H.	<i>Medical Superintendent</i>
H. T. Owens,	<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>
Miss Edna Lawence, R. N.	<i>Superintendent of Nursing School</i>
Miss M. B. Young, R. N.	<i>Nursing Superintendent</i>
Mrs. A. M. Sharrocks	<i>Matron</i>



Statue to Dr. O. R. Avison, President of
Severance Union Medical College—erected
by the Severance Alumni

ANNUAL REPORT

SEVERANCE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

1927-1928

This report treats of one of the most memorable years in the history of the Severance Institution. The opening of the New Hospital Wing ; the unveiling of the statue to Dr. O. R. Avison, President ; the enlarged enrolment of students and pupil nurses ; the campaign of Dr. Boots for a dental building ; the greatly increased receipts from patients ; the first income from our \$ 50,000 endowment fund are all epoch-making features.

New Hospital

When the President returned from America, in August, 1926, he found the New Hospital Wing already under construction and his first duty became the joint supervision of the building with Dr. Vanbuskirk. This, he says, occupied more than all of his time and the balance was spent in other occupations. In spite of all the efforts Dr. VanBuskirk and he made, the building, which should have been completed by August 31, 1927, was not finished until March 20, 1928, and even then it was not finished, but the date for its dedication having been set and advertised to take place on the same date as Commencement, we just had to put it in such shape that the ceremony could be carried through.

In March the administrative offices were moved to the ground floor of the new building and in the early

weeks of April the pay patients were transferred from the old hospital to the first and second floors. The third floor, which is intended mainly for children's wards, we shall be unable to open before September for lack of nurses, for reasons that will be mentioned later on.

Renovation of old Hospital

After the patients had been moved, work was started on the renovation of the old hospital and the rearrangement of partitions and repair of plumbing and wiring to fit it for its new purpose as a hospital for free patients. This work is not yet completed.

As soon as the free patients can be moved from the lower floor to the two upper floors, the lower floor is to be converted into a kitchen for the entire plant, including the nurses, and a series of dining-rooms for the nurses, doctors and others who may find it convenient to use them.

Changes in Nurses' Dormitory

The new laundry building was begun last Fall but is still unfinished. As soon as it is completed, the laundry, which is now in the Nurses' Dormitory, will be moved and elimination from that building of the laundry, kitchen, dining-room, diet kitchen, etc., will make possible the housing of eighteen or twenty more pupil nurses. We hope that this can be all finished by next Fall so that the number of pupil nurses may be increased to meet the requirements of the enlarged hospital.

Autopsy Building

The return of Dr. Paul Choy from the University of Toronto and the coming of Dr. Norman Found for the work in Pathology and Bacteriology make it necessary for us to provide proper facilities for the performance of autopsies, and so a new room is being added to the morgue which will make the doing of autopsies very convenient and add greatly to the teaching facilities of the school as well as the better diagnosis of obscure cases. Dr. Found is assigned to us by the Methodist Episcopal Mission for his second term of service in Korea.

Improvement of Site

A great deal of time, money and effort have had to be put in the fitting of the old site to the new building and the removal of many offensive fences, old buildings, etc. which detracted much from the appearance of the new building. All this is approaching completion.

Dental Health Center

While the complete success of Dr. Boots' effort to get a Dental Health Center for the institution cannot be reported as yet, still the results achieved were by no means small. To attend City, State, National and International meetings and conventions of dentists and provide publicity in dental and other journals took a great deal of time, strength and money. From dental associations and individual dentists cash con-

tributions aggregating over \$ 10,000 have been reported and a small but representative committee is continuing the effort to secure the balance of the \$ 100,000 aimed at.

As soon as the old hospital has been renovated and brought into service, we shall have to start work on the Clinical and College Building to make it fit into the general scheme. Many changes will have to be made in it in the interests of efficiency and avoidance of wasted energy.

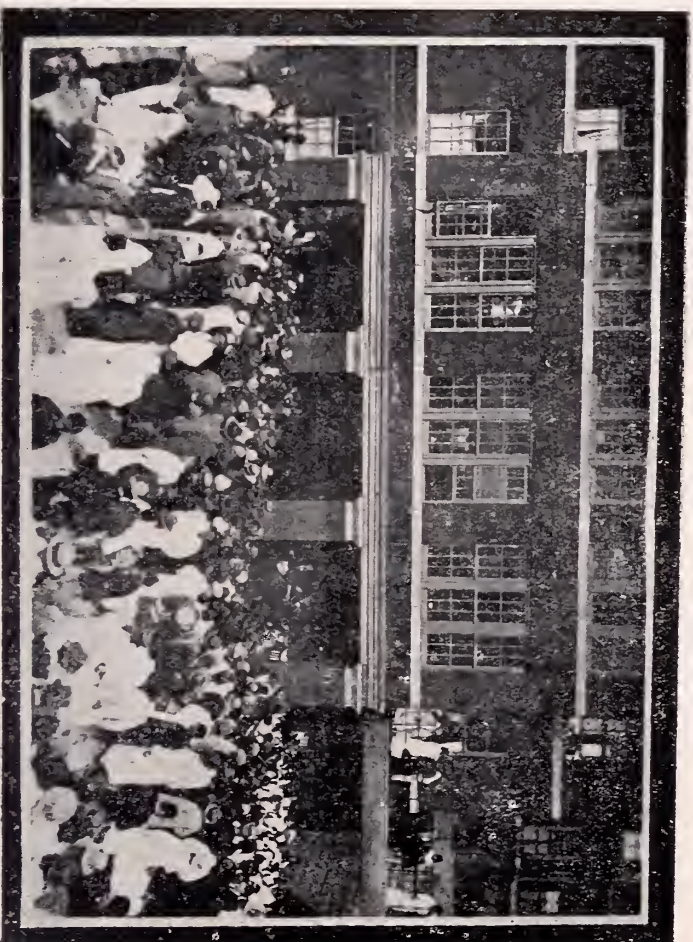
Notes on Personnel

We have been considerably handicapped during the year by the absence on furlough and sick leave of several members of our staff.

Dr. Byron Koo, of the Pediatrics Department, was given five months leave of absence in order to overcome a tendency towards pulmonary tuberculosis. He recovered and is at work again.

Dr. A. I. Ludlow went home on a special furlough of eight months but on account of health conditions his furlough had to be extended until next Fall.

His first assistant, Dr. M. U. Koh, had already gone to America for post graduate study and the absence of both Dr. Koh and Dr. Ludlow threw all the responsibility for the surgical work on Dr. Y. S. Lee, who is carrying it with great success. He has won the confidence of all the members of the Korean and foreign community his, operative work having been well done and very much appreciated by all his patients and their friends.



Scene at dedication ceremony of the Severance-Prentiss Wing

Dr. Boots' prolonged absence campaigning for a dental building made it necessary for Dr. McAnlis to remain at his post beyond the regular period and even then he went on furlough several months before the return of Dr. Boots. All this threw the entire work of the Dental Department on the shoulders of Dr. Ahn and his assistants. As Dr. Ahn was not well known to the foreign community, many of the latter went to other dentists for their work, but those who entrusted themselves to Dr. Ahn's care were much pleased with his work. The net result, however, was a diminution of receipts of the Dental Department, which caused a deficit in its budget. The return of Dr. Boots has helped this and we now look forward to the coming of Dr. McAnlis in September, when the work can go forward again with full strength.

Mr. Koh of the mechanical section of the Dental Department spent a year in America improving his technique and learning the latest things in the mechanics of dentures, at Northwestern Dental School. He is now back and we are going to expect greater things than ever from our dentists.

Dr. McLaren returned from furlough last fall looking better and stronger than we had ever seen him but unfortunately at the end of six months or so his nervous system gave way and he is being given a prolonged rest in the hope that he will thoroughly recover from his trouble. In the meantime a call came from the American Mines for assistance and Dr. McLaren, feeling that he might safely undertake that work for a period without further injury to his

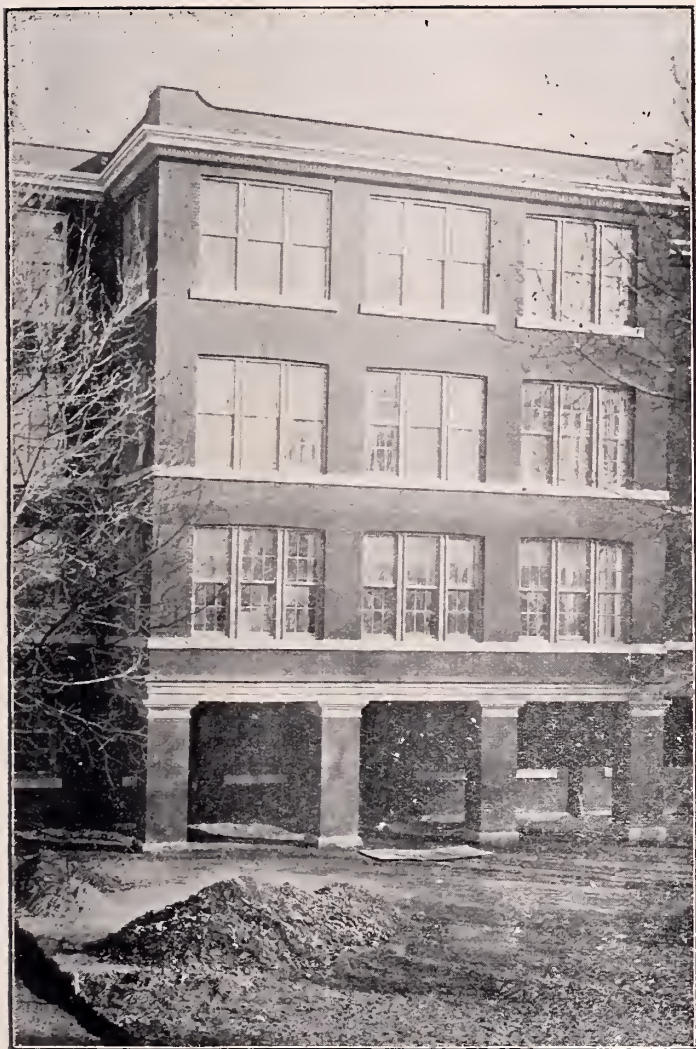
health, answered the call. We trust that the work to be done there will be rather a relief to him than otherwise and that within a short time he will be able to come back to us fully restored.

Dr. VanBuskirk's health was somewhat indifferent during a good part of the year but by exercising some care he was able to continue until the end of March when he went on a regular furlough.

Mr. Owens contracted typhoid fever in the severe epidemic which occurred in Seoul this past winter and was off duty for many weeks. In the middle of April he was able to take part-time work and so found it possible to finish up the books for the year and enable the financial statement to be prepared.

Dr. C. S. Kim, Professor of Public Health, resigned in August last in order to take a position with the International Health Board of China. His work in Hygiene was taken over by Dr. D. B. Avison who during his year of furlough studied Public Health at Toronto University, receiving the degree of D. P. H. which fitted him for this work.

A great disappointment came to us in that Dr. Y. O. Choi, who had taken his M. A. in Physiology from the University of Toronto with the expectation of becoming a teacher in Physiology in our College, found himself unable to come to us because of his wife's and his obligation to serve the Southern Presbyterian Mission and we were compelled to go on without the assistance that this Department really needed until we were able to secure the services of Dr. S. Lee, a graduate from the University of Berlin, who has



Façade of new Severance-Prentiss Wing of
Severance Hospital.

made it possible for us to carry on the Department of Physiology and Biochemistry during the absence of Dr. VanBuskirk.

A very important addition to our staff was that of Dr. T. W. Yun, brother of Baron Yun Tchi Ho and a graduate of the University of Glasgow, who returned to Korea last Fall and was appointed Associate Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics, and who shows promise of becoming a very efficient member of our staff.

Dr. D. B. Avison was away on furlough during the first half of the year. After his return in August, 1927, he was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Hospital and Chief of Clinical Staff, and he brought to these positions not only a good deal of energy but a great many ideas gained from his contact with the Toronto General Hospital during his year on furlough. His acceptance of these positions relieved Dr. Hirst from much responsibility and made it possible for him to devote himself entirely to the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics which had sorely needed this attention, as is shown by the rapid advancement made in it during the last few months.

Dr. K. S. Oh, the Dean, conducted the school with his usual efficiency, and is an able negotiator of matters with the Government. He is an invaluable member of the organization.

Dr. S. H. Hong carried the work of the combined Eye and Ear, Nose and Throat departments. He was also the prime mover in the effort of the alumni to

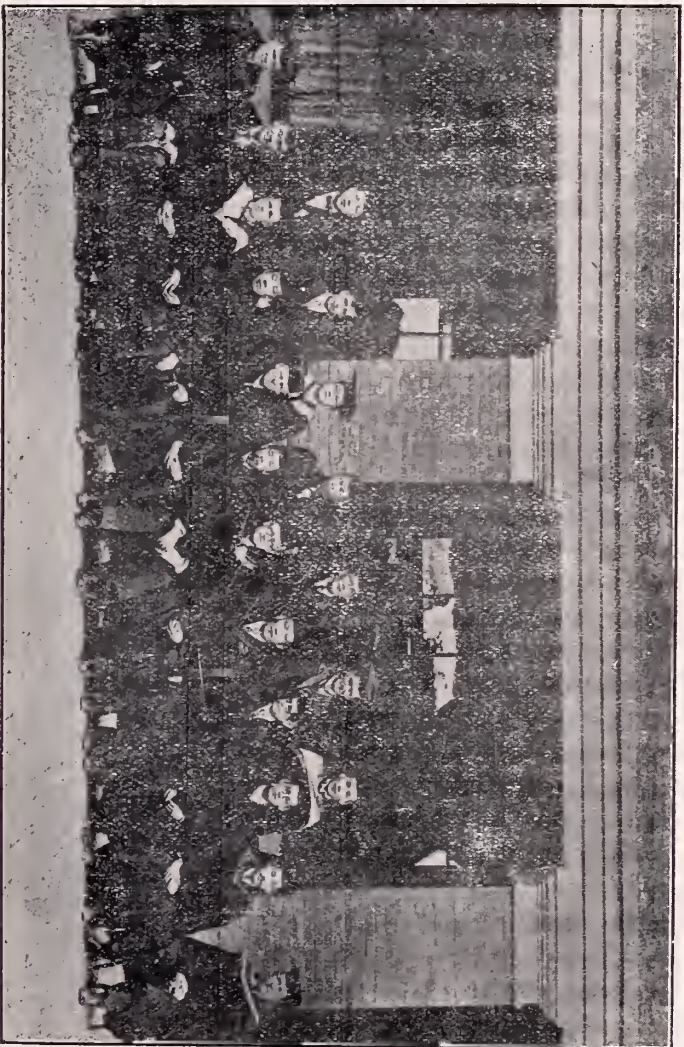
secure the statue of Dr. Avison, and presided over that ceremony.

The Medical Department staff consists of Dr. S. H. Martin, our representative from the United Church of Canada Mission, Dr. H. S. Shim and Dr. H. Y. Oh. This department has a notable increase in its receipts over the previous year. Special mention should be made of Dr. Martin's efficient service. In one year of service he has gained a reputation throughout Korea that adds greatly to our institutional prestige. Dr. H. Y. Oh is also gaining a name for good work while Dr. Shim has great prestige among the Korean constituency.

The stationing of Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Pieters in Seoul has given us once more the services of Mrs. (Dr. Eva. F.) Pieters. Dr. Pieters was connected with the Severance Hospital in its earlier period for several years until her marriage. She is giving part of her time to the Pediatrics Department, so bringing added reinforcement to that important service.

The nursing service has been headed by Miss M. B. Young who has had charge of the General Hospital. Miss Standen has looked after the Isolation Hospital very acceptably. Miss Shields has had supervision of the nursing work in the Out Patient Department. She has a special talent for discovering and assisting cases of urgent need.

Miss Lawrence, who had been on furlough, returned in May, 1927, and her coming made us all able to breathe much more freely and at the same time enabled us to greatly increase the number of pupil



Severance Faculty at Graduation Ceremony, March 20, 1928

nurses, which was very necessary to care for the enlarged hospital. She is in charge of the Nurses' Training School.

Mrs. A. M. Sharrocks, our Matron, has made considerable progress in the organization of the branches under her charge, though she has been hampered by lack of space. The new quarters assigned to her in the new hospital, together with the new laundry and sterilizing room which will be in operation sometime this coming summer, and the transfer of the kitchen to the remodeled Hospital building, will bring her department compactly together and so enable her to supervise it with less expenditure of time and energy.

Dr. M. H. Choi, who has efficiently carried the teaching of Anatomy during the two years since his graduation, has gone to the University of Kyoto to specialize in the study of Anatomy and to secure his doctor's degree.

Another addition to our staff was that of Miss Elizabeth Koons as stenographer. This enabled the President and others to do a great deal of work they could not have done without her good help.

This leads us to say that the provision of such assistance as a stenographer to a busy man, of such men as Mr. Owens to handle the financial problems of an institution, of a car and chauffeur and upkeep, where such are needed to save time, and of other special helpers makes it possible for a missionary or a group of missionaries whose special experience or qualifications fit him or them for special types of work to do an amount of work that could be done but

poorly by even two or three times as many fully qualified men without such assistance.

The return of so many from furlough and the appointment of other new members to our staff make us wonder how we were able to get along at all when our staff was so depleted. Certainly we are feeling now the relief that comes from an enlarged body of workers and can see also the improvement that comes from having a staff at least approximately sufficient for the work.

Aid from the China Medical Staff

The troubles in China caused a number of missionaries there to take refuge temporarily in Korea. From last Spring until the end of August we had the help of Dr. Annie V. Scott of Shantung Christian College, Dr. E. C Perkins of Kiukiang, and Dr. Fred P. Manget of Huchow. These all rendered invaluable aid in the Clinics and Pathological laboratories, especially in the absence last summer of so many of our regular staff on furlough. Miss Alma Dodds and Miss Elizabeth Ploeg also assisted in the nursing work.

Athletics

The Severance medical students have taken to athletics and in the recent All-Korea Tournament between the schools and colleges our tennis team won out to the finals before they were beaten.

This athletic movement has not heretofore been very popular with our medical students because they



View of speakers' platform at Statue unveiling ceremony. The new Hospital Wing is in the background.

are so busy from early morning until late in the evening with their classes that they have very little time to practise but now that they are taking this up it has become necessary to make the most of our small playground which at present contains only one tennis court and one basketball court. We are building a retaining wall on the outer edge of the ground so as to enlarge it as much as possible and so get in a second tennis court. We are trying to finance this by special contributions, firstly from members of the Faculty and students, secondly from the Athletic Fund of the College, and thirdly from outside contributions. The total amount needed will be practically ¥ 1,000, which will include wire netting for at least two sides of the ground.

Religious and Social

The enlarged body of medical students has compelled us to move our morning devotional exercises from the main lecture room of the College Building to the Church itself, and we see no likelihood of being ever able to move back into the small room. Nor do we want to. This, however, will require us to heat the entire church building every morning during the winter and this suggests the desirability of having something going on there every day, especially every night, in the way of religious and social work—religious services, entertainments, reading rooms, special study classes, etc., etc.

We have planned ways to raise the church building so as to enable us to utilize the basement, to tear

down the entire building and erect another more suitable in its place, and to do several other things to provide space for what we are thinking about, but up to the present we have been able to arrive at no decision as to what we ought to do. We have tried to find amongst all the missionaries of Korea a suitable person to head up such a piece of community work as we want and have been unable to find anyone either free enough or willing to do this kind of work. And furthermore, we have as yet no money with which to provide a building or pay the salary of a worker.

This is a challenge to our faith and we invite you to join us in meeting the challenge with prayer and counsel. The opportunity for such a department to function is almost beyond computation and this makes the challenge the greater. It would enable us to keep up the religious interest of all the employees of the institution and their families, all the medical students and nurses, as well as to arouse the attention of the people of the neighborhood.

Proposed Union with East Gate Hospital

A movement is on foot for the union of the East Gate Hospital and the Severance institution and this has brought to the front the idea of the possible co-operation of the W. F. M. S. with the Severance Board in order to build up a much larger school for nurses and to provide for the medical education of Korean women on a standard equal to that given to Korean young men. What will come out of the whole discussion we do not know as yet, but the Severance Board of Managers has voted in favor of such cooper-



Group of Severance Alumni present at Commencement and
Unveiling of Statue ceremonies, March, 1928.

ation if the W. F. M. S. desires to enter into this partnership. This matter will be taken up by Dr. VanBuskirk with the W. F. M. S. in Kansas City this month. In the meantime a large number of those on the field who are interested in such things appear to favor some form of cooperation.

The Hospital and Out Patient Departments

There were 58,343 treatments in the Out Patient Department, of which 26,650, or 45.68% were free. This is an increase of 1,761 over the previous year. The Dental Department, exclusive of foreign practice, had 2,837 pay and 405 free patients. Hospital admissions numbered 2,346, an increase of 199 over the year before. Of these 1,806 were pay and 540 were free. Total patient days were 29,848, 14,461 or 48.5% of these being in the free beds.

There was a gratifying increase of ¥ 14,832.77 income from patients over the year before. Had it not been for this increased local earning power, we would not have been able to make our budget because of certain cuts and the falling off of some expected receipts in Mission appropriations. The earnings of the Out Patient Department were ¥ 47,162.65, an increase of ¥ 6,565.96 over last year, and those of the combined hospitals were ¥ 56,184.05, an increase of ¥ 8,269.81 over the same period.

As was anticipated, due to the absence of both Dr. McAnlis and Dr. Boots, the receipts in the Dental Department fell by ¥ 9,483.70 over the year before. This does not represent as heavy a drop as might be

feared because the support of Dr. McAnlis was taken over during the year by the Presbyterian Board.

At the beginning of the year a new departure was made in that the supplying of food to patients was done by the institution rather than through a caterer. The supervision of the kitchen was put under Mrs. Sharrocks, and it has taken a good deal of work to get this branch properly organized. While it is costing the institution more to take over this work the increased satisfaction on the part of patients more than compensates for the added expense.



A view of the audience at the unveiling of statue to
Dr. O. R. Avison.
(Taken from the platform)

Resumé of Medical College

In April 1927, an entrance class of 40 was received, the policy of doubling the size of the Medical School having been inaugurated. The registration for the three terms was as follows :

	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year
Spring term	40	25	24	12
Fall term	35	23	24	8
Winter term	34	21	24	8

Work proceeded smoothly during the year. Our regular staff had to be supplemented by lecturers as follows :

Bacteriology	Dr. Amakishi
Biology	Hunter Lee, M. A.
Pathology	Dr. Yun Il Sun
Materia Medica	Mr. Harada
English	Mr. Herbert Croll
Drill	Mr. Sato
Medical Jurisprudence	Dr. Uchita
Ethics	Mr. Murayama
Dentistry	Dr. K. Mishina
Anatomy	Dr. C. H. Pak
Pathology	T. Koshikawa

In March, 7 men were graduated, making our total graduate roll now 174. This commencement was notable because of the features associated with it, of which mention is made later on. Special mention should be made of the work of Dr. Choi Myung Hak, of the Anatomy Department, who took anthropometric measurements of the skulls of some 4,000 Korean male and female middle school and college students.

A Bible course was included in the curriculum, and lectures were given by Rev. E. W. Koons, Rev. H. D. Appenzeller, Rev. S. O. Pyun, Rev. C. C. Kim, Dr. VanBuskirk and Dr. W. M. Clark.

In April, 1928, there were 200 applicants for an entrance class of 40. The enrolment for the spring term is 122. We look forward within the next two years towards a school of about 150 students which represents the maximum goal at present in view. For the first time all of the students accepted were graduates of recognized schools which means that they will receive licenses to practise in virtue of their diplomas without special government examinations.

School for Nurses and Midwives

An entrance class of 17 probationers was accepted in the spring of 1927. The registration by terms was as follows :

Spring	Fall	Winter
32	30	28

In March, 3 nurses were granted diplomas in Nursing and Midwifery, making the total graduate list 75.

In order to man (or woman) the new hospital, a class of 26 probationers was admitted in April, 1928. The report of the Superintendent of the Training School, Miss Lawrence, stresses the better quality of the girls taking up nursing work as compared with those of past years. Nursing is coming to be regarded as a desirable profession for middle school graduates, rather than as a way in which cast-off wives, for example, may make a living.



Opening cases of Donated Supplies from
New York State Presbyterials.

Institutional Finances

Due to the increase in earnings, alluded to above, the budget income exceeded expenditure by ¥3,991.57. The total income, including missionary service, is ¥ 259,700.44, and total expenditure ¥ 255,708.87. The bulk of the surplus represents the proceeds of \$ 1,500 endowment fund interest on the new wing, which was not operated during the year. We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. John L. Severance and Mrs. F. F. Prentiss for making the interest available before the completion of the building. In view of the extensive renovations and alterations required in the old hospital building to fit it for its new role of caring for charity patients and use as kitchen and dining rooms, it is proposed to use this balance as well as another payment of \$ 1,500 reported by the Cooperating Board Treasurer as received in March as endowment (and which had not been entered in last year's accounts), to cover the cost of the alterations. Otherwise, there would have been no financial provision for them.

Business Departments

The Severance Wholesale Medical Supply Company has had a record year, its sales being ¥ 153,062.61 as compared with ¥ 137,863.43 for the year before, the increase being ¥ 15,194.18. Mr. E. Y. Song, the Manager, is justifying the confidence which was placed in him when the managerial responsibility was given to him nearly two years ago. Despite the enlarged turnover, it has financed all of its purchases abroad. This coming year the prospects are that it will not

have so large recourse to banking accommodation as it had this past year. Inasmuch as its accounts have not been quite adjusted, at the date of the compilation of this report, a fuller statement will be available later in the year when the Board of Managers meets.

The Optical Shop, under the supervision of Mr. Paul Hyen, had sales totalling ¥ 8,232.15. Its net earnings were ¥ 1,798 64, of which half were transferred to the reserve fund.

Gifts from Presbyterials

Substantial gifts of bandages, hospital bed clothing, sheets, and many other supplies were made by the Utica, Albany, Hudson and Brooklyn-Nassau Presbyterials. In all, 41 cases were received valued at \$ 3,483.35.

From the Baraca Club of Toronto the sum of ¥ 473.67 was received towards the support of the Evangelistic work. The Sunday School of the First Presbyterian Church of Minot, S. D., has given \$ 1,500 a year for a number of years past towards the support of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department, and their gift came as usual this year.

From Mr. Severance and Mrs. Prentiss was received \$ 10,000 towards the budget and \$ 1,500 for research, these being the annual contributions they have made for some years past.

A few days before this report went to press came a cable from Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, of New York, donating \$ 6,000 to provide cottages for Mrs. Sharrocks, whom she supports, and for Miss Shields.

Severance's Red Letter Day

March 20th, 1928, is one of the greatest days in the history of the institution. The alumni several years ago began to accumulate a fund with which to honor their beloved President. It was a pet scheme of one of the members of the first graduating class, Dr. S. H. Hong, to have a life-size, bronze statue of Dr. Avison stand on the campus. At 2 P. M. on this day, Dr. Hong had the pleasure of presiding at a ceremony at which the statue was unveiled in the presence of a representative gathering.

At 3 o'clock, the annual graduation of doctors and nurses took place. This was carried out with the usual éclat which academic dress lends to such occasions.

At 4 o'clock, a dedication ceremony was held in front of the new Wing of the Hospital, which it is proposed to designate as the Severance-Prentiss Wing, after which Mrs. O. R. Avison unlocked the entrance door with a silver key and the building was declared open for inspection. Tea and refreshments were served to about 500 invited guests.

Thus ends the chronicle of a pinnacle year in Severance's quarter century of history.

MATTERS FINANCIAL

Cost of Property and other assets at		
close of fiscal year	— —	¥ 678,667.53
Endowment	— — —	\$ 50,000.00
Earnings of Severance Institution	¥ 141,392.21	
Endowment income	— — —	3,243.24
Missionary Salaries and budget grants	111,380.60	
Gift for Research	— — —	3,211.32
Other income from abroad...	— — —	473 07
Total budget income....	— — —	¥ 259,700.44
Total expenditures on budget	— — —	255,708.87
Surplus for year	— — —	¥ 3,991.57

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

No of Out Patient Treatments	—	58,343	(45.68% free)
No. of Individuals treated in Clinics		18,376	
Hospital Admissions	— —	2,346	
Total Patient Days	— —	29,848	(48.5% free)
No. of Operations performed under			
general anesthesia	— —	552	
No. of Operations under local anesthesia		65	

DONATIONS DURING THE YEAR

Municipality of Seoul	—	—	—	—	¥	400.00
Princeton, Ky., Bible Class per Owen Ingram					¥	318.22
Mr. John L. Severance	—	—	—	—	\$	5,750.00
Mrs. F. F. Prentiss	—	—	—	—	\$	5,750.00
Baraca Union of Toronto, Ont.	—	—	—	—	¥	473.67
Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, for residence	—	—	—	—	\$	6,000 00
Dr. C. I. McLaren, for Scholarship	—	—	—	—	¥	1,000.00
Australian Presbyterian Mission, special gift					£	20
Minot, S. D., Sunday School of First Presbyterian Church, per Dr. A. D. McCannell	—				\$	1,500.00
Bandages, hospital bedclothing, sheets, towels, etc. 41 cases valued at	—	—	—	—	\$	3,483.35
From the following Presbyterials						
Albany		Hudson				
Utica		Brooklyn-Nassau				
Piano from Henry Ward Beecher Club of Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, per						
Dr. D. B. Avison	—	—	—	—	\$	200.00
Hall-Mack Co.	—	—	—	75 Hymnbooks		
Dr. Wm R. Cate, Scholarships	—	—	—	—	¥	2,675.75
Miss C. L. Freethey, Providence	—	—	—	—	¥	4.28
Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.	—	—	—	—	¥	100.00
Mr. John H. Scheide Scholarship	—	—	—	—	\$	1000.00
Mrs. J. S. Kennedy }				Travel Funds		
Mrs. A. F. Schauffer }				for Dr. M. U. Koh		
Miss E. B. Orr	—	—	—	—	¥	10.00
Mr. C. L. Wood	—	—	—	—	¥	50.00

A VISIT
to the
SEVERANCE
UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE



THE GREAT SOUTH GATE OF SEOUL

SEOUL, KOREA

1927

A VISIT TO THE SEVERANCE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE AT SEOUL, KOREA.

As the Severance Union Medical College is one of the institutions put down for study in February, we who work here wish to give you a personally conducted tour through the plant just as we would if you were to visit Korea, which we hope some of you will some day do.



Seoul Railway Station from Severance Compound

It is more than 25 years since Dr. O. R. Avison selected the site outside of the city wall on the main road leading to the Great South Gate. In the meantime the city has grown beyond the wall, and the old main road has become the Broadway of Seoul. The railway terminal has been built across the way and part of our property fronts upon the plaza opposite the modern million and a half dollar railway station which was opened a little over a year ago.



Severance Medical college on South Gate Street
showing Hospital buildings in rear

Entering the Medical College and Clinic building, which is on South Gate Street, we find ourselves in a rotunda which contains the offices where out-patients register, where the cashier receives their fees and where those who cannot pay are given free tickets.



Evangelists and Bible women

Here is located the office of the evangelistic force, which consists of two evangelists (both ordained clergymen) and two Biblewomen. These render what help they can to those who come and conduct services in the wards, often finding clothes and trainfare to send those who are too poor to pay their way to their homes. They also

put country patients in touch with nearby pastors and so try to follow up the cases.

The prescription room is located to the left, and the patients receive their medicines as they leave the building. Mr. K. Y. Lee, Phar. G. of the University of Illinois, is in charge and is Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Between fifty and sixty thousand treatments a year are given in the Out Patient Department, about 200 patients a day.

After the patients register, they go up to the second and third floors to the various clinics.

Department of Dermatology.

First we go to the Skin Clinic.



Dr. K. S. Oh, Dean

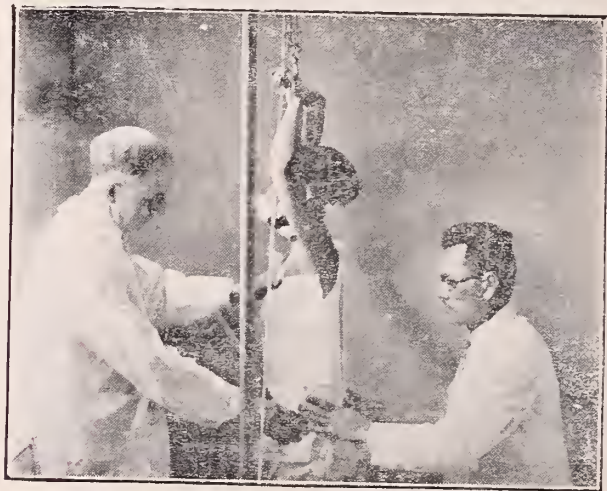
Dr K. S. Oh is in charge, and he is the Dean of the Medical College. He graduated from the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College. He daily sees the results of commercialized vice, and is an active crusader against this evil and the "booze" traffic as well. He is also the head of an or-

phanage for boys which he himself organized and still finances. The Skin Clinic has a very heavy patronage.

The Surgical Service.

The clinic facing the stairway on the first floor is the Surgical service, with Dr. A. I. Ludlow in charge. Dr. Ludlow is a modest man, but he is one of the world's authorities on the treatment of liver abscess. He will introduce you to his two Korean colleagues, Dr. Y. S. Lee and Dr. M. U. Koh.

Dr. Lee has just returned from post-graduate study in Northwestern University and the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children in New York, and Dr. Ludlow will probably call him the "Mayo of Korea."



Drs. Lee and Ludlow putting on a plaster
cast bandage

Dr. Koh is now studying in the New York Postgraduate Hospital, and if some of you in the neighborhood of New York city can invite him to your Churches or homes you will meet a charming specimen of Korean manhood; he is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a man with excellent surgical judgment.

About 14,000 surgical treatments are given and 500 minor operations performed each year in connection with this Clinic.

The Pediatrics Clinic.

Across the hallway is the Pediatrics, or Children's, clinic.

Dr. D. B. Avison (now on furlough in Toronto studying for the Diploma of Public Health) and Dr. Byron Koo have charge of this work. Dr. Koo graduated from Emory Medical College, Atlanta. This department does a very important work, with so many infectious diseases among children, and deals also with infant feeding problems.

Considering that about thirty per cent of

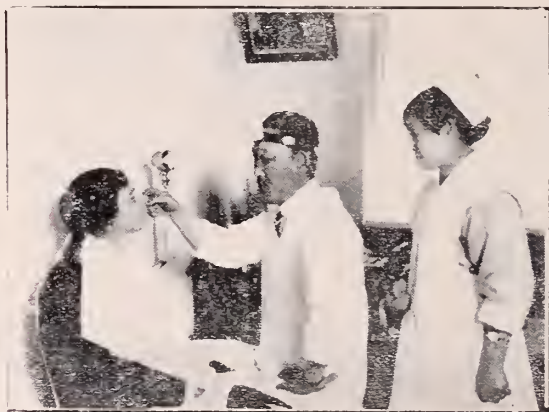


Getting weighed

the babies born in Korea die before they reach the age of two years, there is vast scope for the activities of this service.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

At the south end of this floor will be found the Eye and the Ear, Nose and Throat departments. These are in charge of Dr. S. H. Hong, a member of the first graduating class of our College away back in 1908. He has also had post-graduate training in the New York Postgraduate Medical School. Dr. Hong is tall, stately in manner and has a deep, musical voice. He is a topnotcher in his specialty, and has won the confidence of both Koreans and foreigners.



Dr. Hong, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat specialist

Above the rotunda will be found an optical grinding shop, where lenses prescribed in the Eye clinic are ground, and frames chosen to suit the fancy or need of the purchaser. The Korean young people

are as up-to-date in their demands for stylish-looking spectacles as any to be found in the homeland. The chief mechanic here is a Chinese, but his assistants are Koreans.

Internal Medicine.



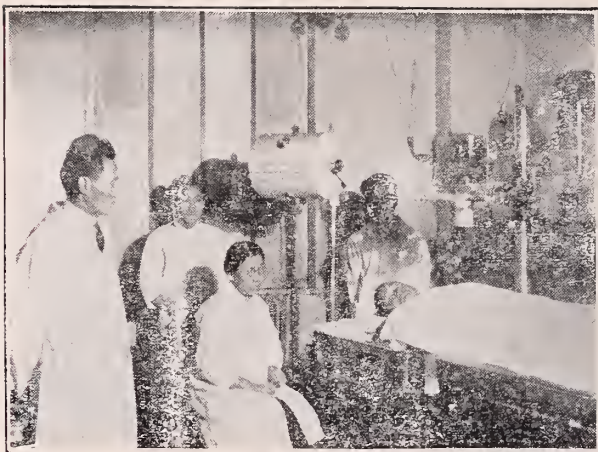
Dr. H. S. Shim, Internal
Medicine Department

Going now to the third floor we find the big Medical Clinic, with four consulting rooms. Dr. H. S. Shim who has just received the highest degree in Medicine of the Tokyo Imperial University in recognition of his research work, is the senior man here, and Dr. H. Y. Oh, son of the Dean whom you have already met,

also a graduate of Emory University Medical College, has recently joined this service. The Canadian Mission will send Dr. S. H. Martin (at one time associated with Dr. Grenfell's Labrador mission) to this department from April 1st next. Dr. Martin has been in charge of a hospital in Manchuria for some years past.

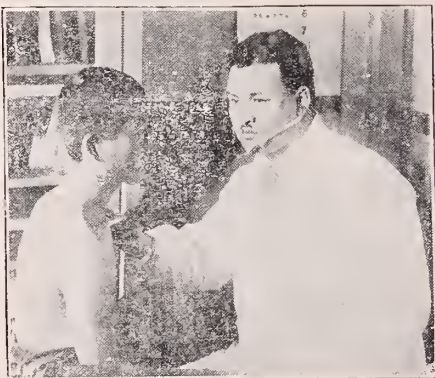
X-Ray Department.

We next visit the X-ray where a Korean technician, Mr. L. K. Jung, trained in the U. S. Army Medical School, can show you some interesting films.



The X-ray Service
Neurology Clinic.

The Neurology Clinic is next in line, with Dr. C. I. McLaren from far-off Australia in charge, assisted by Dr. S. W. Rhee. Dr. McLaren hopes some day to have a sanitarium where he can do something for insane patients of whom there are many in Korea. Dr. McLaren is now on furlough.



Dr. S. W. Rhee, Department of
Neurology and Psychiatry

Gynecology and Obstetrics.

The Gynecology and Obstetrics Clinic is the next, in charge of Dr. J. W. Hirst, one of the veteran members of our staff. This clinic performs an important ministry for many who suffer from the results of ignorance and superstition.



Drs. Hirst and Koh at a gynecological operation

Dental Department.

At the north end of this floor will be found the Dental Department. Dr. J. L. Boots heads up this work. He is now on furlough, and is raising a fund to erect and endow the Korea Dental Health Center. Then the Dental Department will move to a separate building devoted to that work. Meantime Dr. J. A. McAnlis looks after the dental health of most of the foreign population of Korea—"foreign" meaning the consular, commercial and missionary constituency—

while Dr. Ahn is in charge of the Clinic where Korean, Japanese, and Chinese patients are taken care of. Part of the mission of our dentists is to teach the people that there is more to dentistry than beautifying a front tooth with a gold band, an adornment that is much too often sought after. Connected with the dental branch is a fine laboratory. The chief



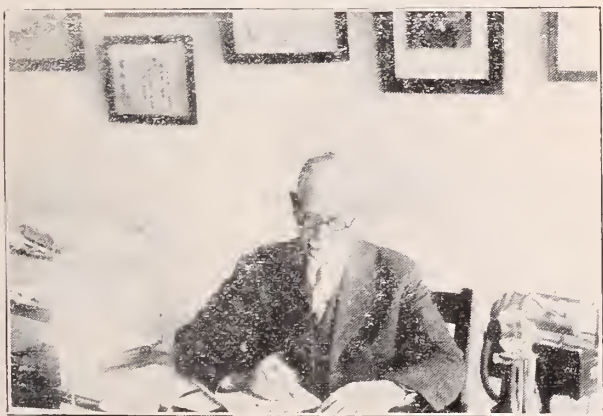
Dental Laboratory

Korean mechanic is just about to leave for a further apprenticeship in some good dental laboratory in U. S. A.

While passing through the clinics you will have seen young doctors and internes at work, graduates of our medical college, and will also have noticed the graduate and pupil nurses performing their duties with skill. In Korea female nurses are now willing to serve in men's wards, as well as in other Hospital Departments.

Administration Department.

On the third floor you will visit also President Avison's office. Of Dr. Avison it might well be said, "If you seek his monument look around you," for the Severance institution is the outcome of his faith and vision. On the wall of his office, you will see the



President O. R. Avison, M. D., LL. D.

picture of Mr. L. H. Severance whose generosity made the early buildings possible; and you will hear of how the children of Mr. Severance—Mr. John L. Severance and Mrs. F. F. Prentiss—have contributed funds for enlarging and maintaining what their great-souled father began.

The general offices are nearby. Mr. H. T. Owens, the Treasurer and Business Manager, is in charge, assisted by a competent staff of Korean bookkeepers,

clerks and stenographers. A private branch telephone exchange, installed during the year, adds to the efficiency of the whole institution. You may expect to see the office men clothed in flowing robes and wearing topknots, but what you will see are men attired like those in any American office. Only the office boy wears Korean clothes.



General Office Staff.

Medical School.

Before going to the fourth story, you will learn that the Severance institution is a teaching hospital. To prepare Korean doctors and nurses to give the best care to the sick, and to demonstrate such care for all the patients who come here for treatment, is our object. The clinics you have just visited are the laboratories where our students get their practical work. On the fourth floor are located the scientific laboratories, Pathology, Physiology, Biochemistry, and

a lecture room and chapel; and in the attic storey above are the dissecting laboratories.

Dr. J. D. VanBuskirk, vice president and administrator, has his office and laboratory convenient to the College section.



Dr. J. D. VanBuskirk, Vice President

Dr. Paul Choy (pronounced Ch'ay) of the Pathology Department, is now training in the University of Toronto Medical School for a Ph. D. in his science. This coming September Dr. Y. O. Choi, one of our graduates, will return from Emory Medical School qualified to teach Physiology after several years in America and Canada during which he secured a B. A. in the University of Kentucky, an M. D. from Emory University, Ga., an M. A. in Physiology from the University of Toronto, Canada. The Medical College has graduated to date 146 doctors, practising in many parts of Korea, as well as in China and Manchuria.

Leaving the College Building, we proceed to



Students dissecting

what was the former Contagious Diseases building. Here are found the Bacteriology Laboratory, with Dr. C. S. Kim in charge, and the Clinical Pathology Laboratory, where analyses of blood, urine etc. are made. Dr. Kim graduated from our College, and took post-graduate work in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and then in Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health in Baltimore. He is the first Korean to obtain the degree of Doctor of Public Health.

The Hospital.

Before entering the Hospital proper, let us take a look at the new building under construction which should be in use by next September. This is to be a

four storey fire-proof hospital, made possible by a gift of \$ 100,000 from Mrs. Prentiss and Mr. Severance. It will embody the most modern ideas of hospital layout and relieve the present overcrowded condition of our wards.

We now enter the Hospital, the first building erected of the whole group, begun in 1902 occupied in 1904. And as you glance in the wards your first impression will be of how crowded they are. The building was planned to house 40 patients, but has been accommodating twice this number, as a basement that was intended to be used for storage and service purposes has been housing the charity wards of the institution for many years past. More than two thousand cases are admitted each year as in-patients. The ground floor of the Hospital, as already mentioned, houses the free wards and fourth-class patients. On the second floor are to be found the administrative offices, the women's pay wards, and a suite of three rooms for foreign patients. The third storey has first, second and third class men's wards



Ward scene—the baby girl
played with matches

and the operating rooms. Nearly one thousand operations are performed each year. The missionary nursing staff consists of Miss Esther D. Shields, Miss Edna M. Lawrence (now on furlough), Miss Mabel B. Young and Miss Emily V. Standen—all in order of appearance as the theatre programs would say. Mrs. A. M. Sharrocks has recently joined the staff as Matron.

Parallelling the hospital is the new Isolation hospital, which is the first of our buildings to be built with Korean funds. While the pledges are not all paid we are hopeful that they will be in time and that the Koreans will be able to say that this is their own



Opening cases of bandages, etc.,
received from Presbyterials

contribution to the work. The local foreign community provided funds for its equipment. This is a fireproof building, completed during the year and put into service last August. It will accommodate about 25 patients.

In the store-rooms of the hospital will be seen the sheets, bedgowns, bandages and other supplies sent

by the Hudson, the Albany, the Utica and Brooklyn-Nassau Presbyterials. Mrs. Ludlow supervises the unpacking and storing of these, and the value of these donated supplies this year reached the splendid total of \$ 4,370.

Nurses Training School.

The Nurses' Training School and Dormitory is the next building in the compound. This is a four-storey fire-proof structure, with sleeping accommodation for forty pupil nurses. The students live in western style, sleeping in beds instead of on the floor, and eating at a common table in place of sitting on the floor, using individual tables. The period of study is three months probation and three years of training.



Pupil nurses going on duty

The nursing school diploma is recognized by the government in nursing and midwifery. There are thirty pupil nurses in training, and ten employed graduates. The School has graduated 65 nurses up to the present time. Many are to be found in other mission hospitals throughout the country. Lectures are given by members of the Medical College staff as well as by the

missionary nurses, and Mrs. Ludlow teaches Dietetics. A laundry with electrically operated machinery, (which serves the whole institution) is in the basement of the Training School.

If you take a walk around the compound you will find the residences of eight missionary members of the staff, and a number of homes for Korean doctors and other employees. There is a tennis court for the nurses, and a playground for the medical students.



Missionary Nursing Superintendents, Matron and
employed Graduate Nurses

A building which was the hospital chapel now houses the South Gate Presbyterian Church ; and is used for all public functions such as graduations.

Severance Wholesale Medical Supply Company.

Before departing, let us visit once more the ground floor of the Medical College Building, and see

the Wholesale Department, with its Korean Manager, Mr. E. Y. Song. This organization does the purchasing for the institution, and acts as a supply house for the mission hospitals in Korea as well as for our graduates and the medical profession generally. It has a retail store in connection which is a constant



The drug store, Manager Song at right

reminder of what a shop in the homeland really looks like. Several rooms are given up to pharmaceutical manufacturing and large quantities of pills, tablets, ointments, &c., &c., made by electrically run machinery are here turned out.

The Site.

The compound consists of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, and while the trip you have taken may have given the impression that we have a pretty complete plant we are still some distance away from completion of what such a plant requires.

Buildings Still Needed.

We still need certain other buildings :

One to house a laundry, hospital kitchen, religious
and social work and internes' dormitory

One for a central heating plant, bath-house and
mechanics' shops

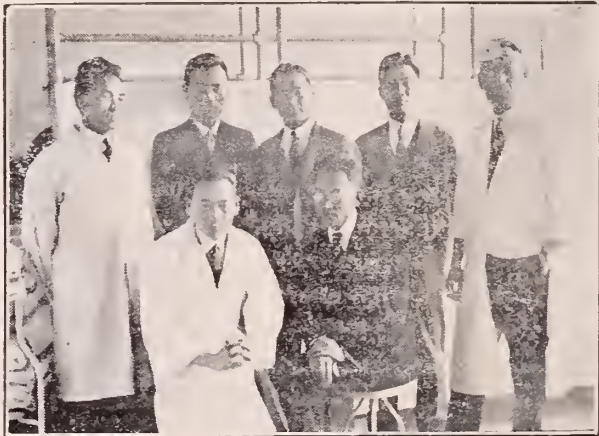
One Laboratory Building to house all of the
medical sciences.

One for addition to Nurses' dormitory

One for a women's hospital ;

and several residences

Only a little more than one floor is available for the
medical college, and the space is so limited that only
20 students a year can be admitted to the college.
Enlarged School facilities are badly needed. 79 are
now in attendance.



Members of Staff who have trained in U. S. A.

In the course of the trip you have met 16 missionary members of the staff, and 11 Korean members of the faculty who have been trained or are training in the United States or Canada. The foreign-trained Korean staff ten years hence will probably far outnumber the missionary. As yet, we have sent no nurses abroad for further training except one nurse who spent several months in a Hospital in Northern New York. We hope to send some of our young women to America just as we are now sending some of the men.

A Union Enterprise.

Another feature of our work that should be emphasized is that we are a Union Medical College. No one denomination could carry on a medical work of this magnitude, so the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches, the Northern and Southern Methodist Churches, the Australian Presbyterian Church and the United Church of Canada all co-operate in making the enterprise possible.

A FEW STATISTICS FOR 1925-26.

Individual Patients	---	---	---	20,039	
Out-Patient Treatments	(Free	25,740)		60,158	
In Patients	---	(Free	617)	2,057	
Receipts from Patients	---	---	---	---	\$ 64,000
" " Students	---	---	---	---	4,500
" " Donations	---	---	---	---	900
" " Mission Boards	---	---	---	---	44,000
" " Special Donors	---	---	---	---	21,500
					<hr/>
					\$ 134,900*
Medical Expenses	---	---	---	\$ 97,000	
College & Nursing School Expenses				30,000	
New Isolation Hospital Construction				7,900	
					<hr/>
					\$ 134,900*

*Expressed approximately in dollars.

Charlotte Shields

PROFESSORS WHO HAVE SERVED
AT LEAST TEN YEARS.

O. R. AVISON, M. D., LL. D., President.

J. D. VANBUSKIRK, M. D., Vice-President.

K. S. Oh, M. D., Dean.

A. I. LUDLOW, M. D., F. A. C. S., Prof. of Surgery.

C. I. McLAREN, M. D., Prof. of Neurology and Psychiatry.

S. H. HONG, M. B., M. D., Prof. of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

J. W. HIRST, M. D., Prof. of Gynecology and Obstetrics.

H. S. SHIM, Igakuhakusi, Prof. of Internal Medicine.

W. H. Lee - M. D. - Prof. of Surgery

校歌

五百年 遼都 邑 우리 漢陽城에

恩情이 집흔저 木覓山에 안기워

磐石에 세운 곳 건한 우리學校

永遠無窮히 그 威嚴나타내도다

우리精神은 굳은 뼈에 비기니

저 죽임과 싸호는 勇敢스런 戰士로다

피와 땀을 흘려 肉과 靈을 건져내니

半島江山에 새生命이로다

차저라 眞理를 너의 使命다 하야

萬歲 < 우리 학교 億千萬年

萬萬歲

Chosil song - 5th Praise Hymn

PROGRAM

PART I.

School Song

Prayer

Opening Address

Report on the History of the Institution

Presentation to Professors who have served for at
least ten years

Greetings from Guests

Response.

Interval

PART II.

1. Orchestra *Choong Ang Music Club*
 - (a) Finale from "Surprise Symphony" Haydn.
 - (b) Moment Musical..... Schubert.
2. Tenor Solo..... *Mr. I. S. Lee*

Where'er You Walk..... Handel
3. Saxophone Solo *Mr. C. Y. Hong*

Flower Song..... Gustav Lange
4. Chorus *Ewha Glee Club*

Welcome Pretty Primrose..... Pinsuti
5. Violin Solo..... *Mr. Y. H. Hong*

Andante from "Symphonie Espagnole"..... E. Lalo
6. Drama..... *Students*

Duet of Two Spirits *Mr. J. G. Lee*

Characters :

Soo-young A violinist

In-soon A pianist, (his wife).

Sook-cha..... An actress

Kwan-soo A poet

第一部

[illegible]

第二部

1. 管絃樂... ..中央樂友會
 (A) “驚異交響樂의最終曲”(하 이 든 作)
 (B) “音樂的瞬間”(슈 벨 트 作)
2. 男性高聲獨唱李寅善君
 “너가는곳마다”... ..(똥 텔 作)
3. 삭소폰獨奏... ..洪載裕君
 “웃노래”(란 게 作)
4. 합 唱... ..梨花合唱隊
 “진달래꽃피여라”(핀 수 리 作)
5. 싸이오턴獨奏洪永厚氏
 “西班牙交響曲中的緩徐調”(라 일 로 作)
6. 劇... ..學 生 團
 “두靈의合奏”... ..(李晶根 作)
 人 物 秀 英... ..提 琴 家
 仁 淳洋琴家(秀英의妻)
 淑 子... ..女優(仁淳의同窓生)
 寬 洙詩人(秀英의友人)

The 30th. Anniversary of
Severance Union Medical College.
Under the Auspices of the School Association.

7:00 p. m., May 15, 1929.

Town Hall.

Seoul, Korea.



時 日	一九二九、五、一五、下午七時
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SEE NOTES IN KOREAN PART OF MAGAZINE :—

Chart on Communicable Diseases prepared by Dr. Byron Koo, Pediatrics Department, Severance Hospital.

Public Health and Child Welfare Work in Kongju District directed and reported by Miss M. P. Bording, R. N.

“The World’s Health” magazine is sent to us by Miss Edith H. Smith, R. N. from Paris, in exchange for our Bulletin.

Severance Union Hospital, Seoul.

In August a New Isolation Building costing 30,000 Yen was opened. Half the cost was provided by native funds.

A \$50,000 addition to the Hospital is now under construction. The money is provided by the Severance family.

Miss Shields wishes to express her sincerest thanks to the Nurses in Korea for having sent her as a delegate to the National Conference of the Nurses’ Association of China, which was held at Nanking University Hospital, Nanking, China, February 18th to 24th, 1926,

Nothing less than a careful reading of the Report of this Conference, as published and sent out by the N. A. C., can give you any adequate idea of the thrill and inspiration which came from the meeting together of these hundreds of earnest workers, the telling of what God had wrought through them, and their plans for the future to bring health and healing to the needy in China.

E. L. S.

Dr. K. S. OH (Oh Kyung Sun)
Vice-President of
Severance Union Medical College
Seoul, Korea

AN APPRECIATION
By **A. I. Ludlow, M. D., D. Sc.**



K. S. Oh. M.D

吳競善

ON OCT. 4, 1878, in the ancient city of Kongju, the cry of a Korean infant announced the beginning of the twenty-second generation of the Oh family. True to the traditions of his ancestors this son was thoroughly instructed in Chinese and in the fall of 1894 entered Pai Chai Academy of the Northern Methodist Mission, in Seoul. Not many months elapsed before he was baptized by Rev. H. G. Appenzeller and the subsequent years proved this student to be a most sincere follower of the Master.

Dr. A. J. A. Alexander, a former missionary of the Southern Presbyterian Church, recognized great possibilities in young Oh, now a graduate from the academy, and offered to take him to America for further study. Oh accepted this opportunity with great eagerness and after spending two years at Genter College in Danville, Ky., took a course in medicine, receiving in 1907 the degree of M. D. from the Hospital College of Medicine (now the University of Louisville). Inspired with the desire to devote his life to the welfare of his own people, Dr. Oh returned to Korea and engaged in work at the Southern Presbyterian Hospital in Kunsan, at a salary of fifty yen (\$25) a month. In 1910 he was transferred to the hospital of the same mission in Mokpo where he also acted as principal of the John Watkins School.

Within three years, as a result of an appeal from the the Severance Union Medical College, Dr. Oh was appointed to the staff as a representative of the Southern Presbyterian Mission. In this capacity Dr. Oh has been a most valuable asset to the Severance Institution. A year of special post-graduate study in diseases of the skin, at the Tokyo Imperial University, and his efficient direction of this department at Severance, have given him general recognition as one of the best authorities on this subject in Korea.

The election of Dr. Oh, in 1920, as Dean of the Severance Union Medical College marked an important advance in the history of the school. This office he held until 1929, when he went on Sabbatical leave, visiting the United States, Canada, and taking post-graduate work in London and Vienna. From April 1931 to March 1932, during the absence of both the president and vice president, Dr. Oh served as Acting President. He displayed great ability in administration, winning the hearty support and esteem of the entire staff. At the

meeting of the Severance Board of Managers, on March 31, 1932, Dr. Oh was elected Vice President, succeeding Dr. J. D. VanBuskirk who resigned for reasons of health.

Dr. Oh's activities are far from being limited to his duties in the Medical College. Soon after coming to Severance he was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Seoul Central Y. M. C. A. and became an active member of the West Gate Church. The appeals of so many beggar boys on the streets of Seoul moved Dr. Oh to special effort in their behalf and in 1920 he was one of the organizers of a society to care for orphans. This work has grown into the Seoul Orphanage Home. It is a joy to witness the devotion of the orphan boys as they rush up to Dr. Oh, shouting, "Uncle! Uncle!"

During a recent winter Dr. Oh, leaving the comfort of his home one midnight, searched the haunts of the beggars and rescued ten boys from freezing to death. Such is the spirit of this man whom we delight to honor.

A member of the Mindong Public School educational committee, a director for public social work in the city of Seoul, a member of the Leper Committee of Korea, a municipal councillor of Seoul, chairman of the Society for Abolition of Prostitution, and Secretary of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a member of the Union Charity Committee, and a member of the Christian Literature Society Executive Committee, Dr. Oh exerts a powerful influence for good in the community.

It has been the good fortune of the writer to be associated with Dr. Oh since 1913, in class-room, hospital and clinic. I am proud to number among my friends this physician scholar and teacher, father of the orphans and friend of the fallen, Dr. K. S. Oh, who follows the example of his Master in going about doing good.

SEVERANCE UNION
MEDICAL COLLEGE

CATALOGUE

1927-28

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CHOSEN, (KOREA)

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FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN CHOSEN

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Term Expires 1927 :

Edward Adams	(N. P.)
C. L. Phillips	(N. P.)
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H. H. Cynn	(Coopted)
Cha Chai Myung	(Presby. Assem.)
P. H. Shin	(Alumni)

Term Expires 1928 :

J. D. Bigger, M. D.	(N. P.)
J. W. Hirst, M. D.	(N. P.)
L. O. McCutchen	(S. P.)
S. H. Martin, M. D.	(U. C. C.)
W. P. Gilmer, M. D.	(S. P.)
Norman Found, M. D.	(M. E.)
C. I. McLaren, M. D.	(A. P.)
H. C. Lee	(Coopted)
S. Niwa	(Coopted)
T. H. Yun	(Coopted)

Term Expires 1929 :

A. I. Ludlow, M. D.	(N. P.)
W. T. Reid, M. D.	(M. E. S.)
F. J. Murray, M. D.	(U. C. C.)
A. G. Fletcher, M. D.	(N. P.)
Bishop H. Welch	(M. E.)
K. S. Oh, M. D.	(Coopted)
Kim Young Sup	(M. E.)
Pak Yong Heui	(Presby. Assem.)
S. H. Hong, M. D.	(Alumni)

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Dean, K. S. Oh, M. D.
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LL. D. (1893)* President.
- Jesse Watson Hirst, A. M., M. D. (1904)
Professor of Gynecology & Obstetrics.
- Alfred Irving Ludlow, A. B., M. D., F. A. C. S., M. A. in Med.
(Hon. Causa.) (1912)
Professor of Surgery.
- Keung-Sun Oh, M. D. (1913)
Professor of Dermatology & Genito-Urinary Diseases.
- James Dale VanBuskirk, M. D. (1913)
Professor of Physiology & Biochemistry.
- John Leslie Boots, A. B., D. D. S. (1921)
Professor of Dentistry.
- Suk-Hoo Hong, M. D. (1908,) Assoc. Prof. 1913, Prof. 1922
Professor of Otology, Rhinology & Laryngology.
- Douglas Bray Avison, M. B., M. C. P. & S. (Ont.) (1923)
Professor of Pediatrics.
- Charles Inglis McLaren, B. S., M. D. (1923—Part time 1912-14)
Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry.
- William Robert Cate, A. B., M. D. (1923) (On Furlough)
Professor of Medicine.
- Ho-Sup Shim, Igakuhakase, Tokyo (1916)
Associate Professor of Medicine
- Myung-Wu Koh, M. D. (1919)
Associate Professor of Surgery (on leave of absence for
study in U. S. A.)
- Byron Y. S. Koo, M. D. (1924)
Associate Professor of Pediatrics.

(* Figures show the year of appointment to the faculty).

- Chang-Sei Kim, M. B., Dr. P. H. (1925)
Associate Professor of Bacteriology, Hygiene and Public Health.
- Yong-Sul Lee, M. B., M. D. (1926)
Associate Professor of Surgery.
- Han-Young Oh, M. B., M. D. (1926)
Associate Professor of Medicine.
- Young-Ok Choi, M. B., B. A., M. D. (1927)
Associate Professor of Physiology and Biochemistry.
- S. Haviland Martin, M. B., M. D., C. M. (1927)
Associate Professor of Medicine.
- Kwan-Yung Lee, Phar. G. (1924)
Associate Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica.

Special Lecturers

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| K. Kamabayashi | Pathology. |
| Senzo Uchida | Medical Jurisprudence. |
| Chijun Murayama | Ethics and Japanese Language |
| Chang Hoon Pak | Histology. |
| Il Sun Yun | Pathology. |

Instructors

- | | |
|--|---|
| Kunnosuke Sato | Drill. |
| Herbert Spencer Crollly | English. |
| Soo-Yun Rhee, M. B. | Neurology. |
| Myung-Sun Kim, M. B. | Physiology and Biochemistry |
| Myung Hak Choi, M. B. | Anatomy. |
| Paul D. Choy, M. B. | Parasitology and Pathology (On leave of absence for study in Canada). |
| Lion K. Jung, X-Ray Technician (U. S. Army Medical College), | X-Ray and Electro-therapy. |

Entrance Requirements.

Students must be at least 17 years of age and be graduates of a "Higher Common School" or "Middle School" or have passed the Government "Examination to qualify for Special School Matriculation" (금형시험). Special Students who have equivalent scholarship may be received, but the handicaps for "Special Students" are so great that we do not encourage such to enter the school.

The number of qualified candidates is generally much greater than can be admitted, hence a competitive examination is given, and the best men selected, due regard being given to character and past record, as well as to scholarship.

Applications must be filed not later than March 20th, accompanied by the Entrance Examination fee ₩ 3.00. Proper blanks may be had upon application in person or letter—address the Dean, Severance Union Medical College.

The Entrance Examination is given in the following subjects; Japanese, English, Chinese, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology.

School Fees.

The School fees are as follows :—

Entrance Examination fee.....	₩ 5.00
Matriculation Fee	2.00
Guarantee Deposit	25.00
(to cover any breakage or damage; any balance will be refunded at time of graduation).	

Tuition, per year, payable in two instalments during April and during September.....	100.00
Graduation Fee, is required at time of graduation (any balance left from Guarantee Deposit may be applied to this).....	25.00

Examinations.

Term examinations are given at the end of each term. Class work and term averages are considered in the final marks given in each subject. A mark of 60 is required to pass in any subject, but the average of all subjects must be 70 or above.

The Graduation Examination is given in 2 sections, one at the end of the second year course, covering Ethics, Japanese, English, Chemistry, Biochemistry, Anatomy and Histology. The second section is given upon completion of the 4th year course covering Materia Medica, Hygiene, Bacteriology, Pathology, Jurisprudence, Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, Dermatology, Syphilology, Ophthalmology, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Ear, Nose and Throat, Neurology, and Dentistry. A student failing in not more than 2 subjects may be given a reexamination in the subjects in which he failed. Failure in the second examination requires the year to be taken over again.

Degree Conferred.

Upon completion of full four year course, the graduates receive the degree of Bachelor of Medicine (醫學士), and graduates of the regular course may receive license to practice medicine upon presentation of diploma and credentials to the proper government officials. Graduates of the "Special" course

may not be licensed without passing the Government examination for license to practise.

The Course of Study.

The course covers four years, each year being divided into 3 terms. The school year begins April 1st (in conformity to the Educational System of the Government General of Chosen). The period of instruction is 38 weeks a year, 44 periods a week (50-minute periods).

The first two years are mainly devoted to the fundamental sciences, Anatomy, Histology, Chemistry, Physiology, Pathology, Bacteriology and Materia Medica and Pharmacy, the last two years being given to the practical subjects and clinical work by the students themselves. The number of periods and the sequence of subjects is shown in the Curriculum on page 10.

Lectures, quizzes, laboratory and clinical work are required of all students. Students are expected to keep note books for all lectures and laboratory work, and also to use text and reference books for their own study.

The Korean and Japanese languages are used in the work of instruction. Most of the text and reference books are in Japanese so that a thorough knowledge of that language is required for this as well as for lectures in special subjects.

In the first two years, there is much laboratory work required of the students. The courses are not

reported here in detail, but a few general words are desirable :

The course in Chemistry continues all the first year, and includes a review of General Chemistry, some qualitative and quantitative analysis, and Organic Chemistry, with laboratory work in each part of the course.

This course is coordinated with that of Biochemistry, which is given the 2nd year. This covers a laboratory study of foods and digestion, blood, respiration, metabolism and excretion.

The course in Anatomy comprises some quizz and recitations, but is mainly a laboratory course. Clay-modeling and drawing receive much attention in the early part of the course. Each student is expected to complete the dissection of the whole body and to repeat at least the first part dissected.

Physiology, Pathology and Bacteriology are covered by lectures and quizzes and thorough laboratory work in each subject, the students performing their own work.

Clinical Pathology and Laboratory Diagnosis are continued into the 3rd year ; this course includes practical work in Parasitology and ordinary clinical laboratory procedures.

In Materia Medica and Pharmacy, the students have practical laboratory work in preparing drugs and filling prescriptions.

The instruction in the practical and clinical sub-

jects is both by lecture and by clinical assignments. The students gain both theoretical and practical knowledge of disease and the treatment of the sick. The aim constantly before us is to train men scientifically and practically, so that they may be able to meet the problems of life and disease in Korea.



CURRICULUM.

1st term 12 wk., 2nd term 15 wk., 3rd term 11 wk.=38 wk.

(Table above periods a week—50 minutes period).

Subject	Term	1st Year			2nd Year			3rd Year			4th Year			Total periods
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Ethics		1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1			152
Japanese		4	4	4	2	2	2							228
English		6	6	6	6	6	6							456
Chemistry—Lect.		2	2	2										304
—Lab.		6	6	6										
Anatomy		2	2	2										472
—Lab.		9	9	9	2	2								
Histology		6	4											132
Embryology				4										44
Physiology—Lect. and Dem.		1	1	4	2	2	2							223
—Lab.		2	2	2										
Biochemistry—Lect.					2	2	2							238
—Lab.					6	6								
Hygiene					2	2	2				1			114
Bacteriology—Lect.					2	2	2				1			190
—Lab.					2	2	2							
Pathology—Lect.					2	2	2							299
—Lab.					4	4	4							
—Clinical Pathology							3	1						
Materia Medica and Pharmacy					4	4	4							152
Prescriptions								1						38
Medicine—Diagnosis					2	2	2							456
—Lectures								3			3			
—Clin. Lect.								2			2			
Surgery—General							2	3						530
—Special								3						
—Clin. Lect. & Oper'on								4			5			
—Bandaging							1							
Pediatrics								3						114
Skin and G. U.								2						76
E. N. and T.								2						76
Eye								4						152
Obstetrics											3			114
Gynecology—Lect.											3			266
—Clin. Lect. & Opr'n.											4			
Neurology											4			152
Dentistry								2						76
Medical Jurisprudence											2			76
O. P. D. rotating service								12			12			912
Ward and Clin. Lect.								2			2			152
Gymnastics (Drill)		2	2	2	2	2	2							152
		41	39	42	41	43	40	42			43			6346

A VISIT
to the
SEVERANCE
UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE



THE GREAT SOUTH GATE OF SEOUL

The following description of the Severance institution was printed as a separate pamphlet in January, 1927, and is now incorporated in our Catalog for permanent record.

A VISIT TO THE SEVERANCE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE AT SEOUL, KOREA.

As the Severance Union Medical College is one of the institutions put down for study in February, we who work here wish to give you a personally conducted tour through the plant just as we would if you were to visit Korea, which we hope some of you will some day do.



Seoul Railway Station from Severance Compound

It is more than 25 years since Dr. O. R. Avison selected the site outside of the city wall on the main road leading to the Great South Gate. In the meantime the city has grown beyond the wall, and the old main road has become the Broadway of Seoul. The railway terminal has been built across the way and part of our property fronts upon the plaza opposite the modern million and a half dollar railway station which was opened a little over a year ago.



Severance Medical College on South Gate Street
showing Hospital buildings in rear

Entering the Medical College and Clinic building, which is on South Gate Street, we find ourselves in a rotunda which contains the offices where out-patients register, where the cashier receives their fees and where those who cannot pay are given free tickets.



Evangelists and Bible women

Here is located the office of the evangelistic force, which consists of two evangelists (both ordained clergymen) and two Biblewomen. These render what help they can to those who come and conduct services in the wards, often finding clothes and trainfare to send those who are too poor to pay their way to their homes. They also

put country patients in touch with nearby pastors and so try to follow up the cases.

The prescription room is located to the left, and the patients receive their medicines as they leave the building. Mr. K. Y. Lee, Phar. G. of the University of Illinois, is in charge and is Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Between fifty and sixty thousand treatments a year are given in the Out Patient Department, about 200 patients a day.

After the patients register, they go up to the second and third floors to the various clinics.

Department of Dermatology.

First we go to the Skin Clinic.



Dr. K. S. Oh, Dean

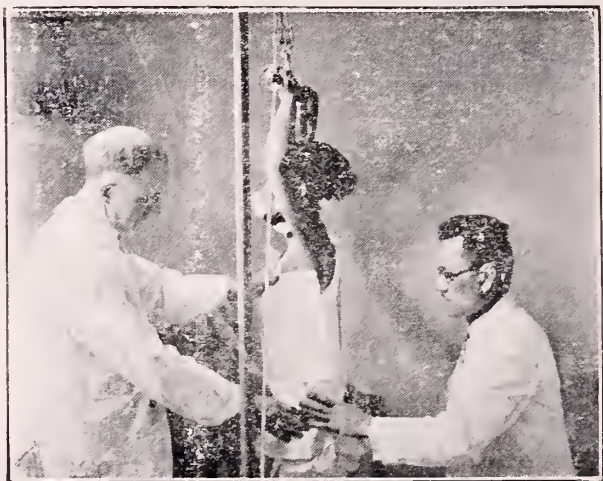
Dr K. S. Oh is in charge, and he is the Dean of the Medical College. He graduated from the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College. He daily sees the results of commercialized vice, and is an active crusader against this evil and the "booze" traffic as well. He is also the head of an or-

phanage for boys which he himself organized and still finances. The Skin Clinic has a very heavy patronage.

The Surgical Service.

The clinic facing the stairway on the first floor is the Surgical service, with Dr. A. I. Ludlow in charge. Dr. Ludlow is a modest man, but he is one of the world's authorities on the treatment of liver abscess. He will introduce you to his two Korean colleagues, Dr. Y. S. Lee and Dr. M. U. Koh.

Dr. Lee has just returned from post-graduate study in Northwestern University and the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children in New York, and Dr. Ludlow will probably call him the "Mayo of Korea."



Drs. Lee and Ludlow putting on a plaster
cast bandage

Dr. Koh is now studying in the New York Post-graduate Hospital, and if some of you in the neighborhood of New York city can invite him to your Churches or homes you will meet a charming specimen of Korean manhood; he is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a man with excellent surgical judgment.

About 14,000 surgical treatments are given and 500 minor operations performed each year in connection with this Clinic.

The Pediatrics Clinic.

Across the hallway is the Pediatrics, or Children's, clinic.

Dr. D. B. Avison (now on furlough in Toronto studying for the Diploma of Public Health) and Dr. Byron Koo have charge of this work. Dr. Koo graduated from Emory Medical College, Atlanta. This department does a very important work, with so many infectious diseases among children, and deals also with infant feeding problems.

Considering that about thirty per cent of

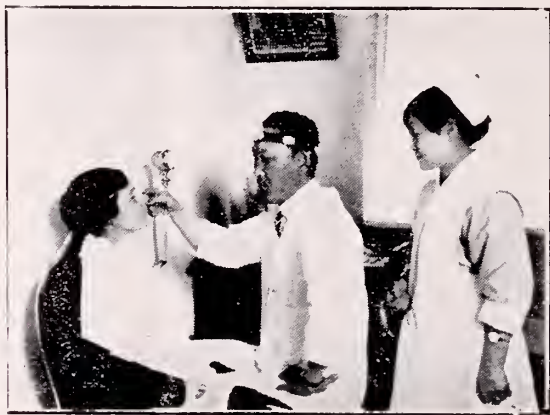


Getting weighed

the babies born in Korea die before they reach the age of two years, there is vast scope for the activities of this service.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

At the south end of this floor will be found the Eye and the Ear, Nose and Throat departments. These are in charge of Dr. S. H. Hong, a member of the first graduating class of our College away back in 1908. He has also had post-graduate training in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. Dr. Hong is tall, stately in manner and has a deep, musical voice. He is a topnotcher in his specialty, and has won the confidence of both Koreans and foreigners.



Dr. Hong, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat specialist

Above the rotunda will be found an optical grinding shop, where lenses prescribed in the Eye clinic are ground, and frames chosen to suit the fancy or need of the purchaser. The Korean young people

are as up-to-date in their demands for stylish-looking spectacles as any to be found in the homeland. The chief mechanic here is a Chinese, but his assistants are Koreans.

Internal Medicine.



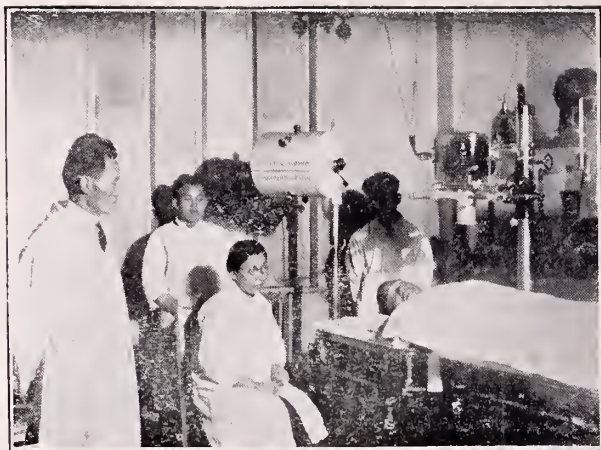
Dr. H. S. Shim, Internal
Medicine Department

Going now to the third floor we find the big Medical Clinic, with four consulting rooms. Dr. H. S. Shim who has just received the highest degree in Medicine of the Tokyo Imperial University in recognition of his research work, is the senior man here, and Dr. H. Y. Oh, son of the Dean whom you have already met,

also a graduate of Emory University Medical College, has recently joined this service. The Canadian Mission will send Dr. S. H. Martin (at one time associated with Dr. Grenfell's Labrador mission) to this department from April 1st next. Dr. Martin has been in charge of a hospital in Manchuria for some years past.

X-Ray Department.

We next visit the X-ray where a Korean technician, Mr. L. K. Jung, trained in the U. S. Army Medical School, can show you some interesting films.



The X-ray Service
Neurology Clinic.

The Neurology Clinic is next in line, with Dr. C. I. McLaren from far-off Australia in charge, assisted by Dr. S. W. Rhee. Dr. McLaren hopes some day to have a sanitarium where he can do some-

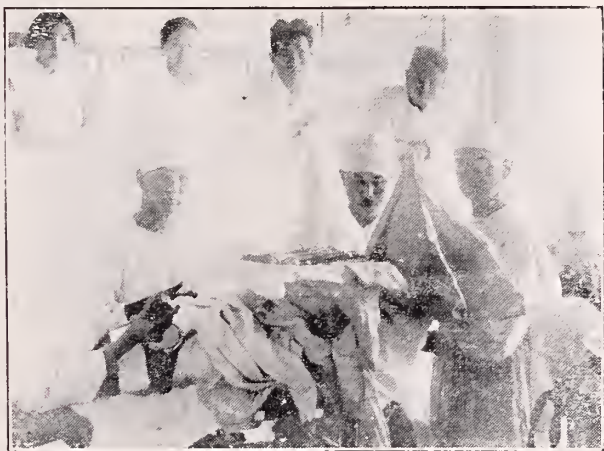


Dr. S. W. Rhee, Department of
Neurology and Psychiatry

thing for insane patients of whom there are many in Korea. Dr. McLaren is now on furlough.

Gynecology and Obstetrics.

The Gynecology and Obstetrics Clinic is the next, in charge of Dr. J. W. Hirst, one of the veteran members of our staff. This clinic performs an important ministry for many who suffer from the results of ignorance and superstition.



Drs. Hirst and Koh at a Gynecological operation

Dental Department.

At the north end of this floor will be found the Dental Department. Dr. J. L. Boots heads up this work. He is now on furlough, and is raising a fund to erect and endow the Korea Dental Health Center. Then the Dental Department will move to a separate building devoted to that work. Meantime Dr. J. A. McAnlis looks after the dental health of most of the foreign population of Korea—"foreign" meaning the consular, commercial and missionary constituency—

while Dr. Ahn is in charge of the Clinic where Korean, Japanese, and Chinese patients are taken care of. Part of the mission of our dentists is to teach the people that there is more to dentistry than beautifying a front tooth with a gold band, an adornment that is much too often sought after. Connected with the dental branch is a fine laboratory. The chief



Dental Laboratory

Korean mechanic is just about to leave for a further apprenticeship in some good dental laboratory in U. S. A.

While passing through the clinics you will have seen young doctors and internes at work, graduates of our medical college, and will also have noticed the graduate and pupil nurses performing their duties with skill. In Korea female nurses are now willing to serve in men's wards, as well as in other Hospital Departments.

Administration Department.

On the third floor you will visit also President Avison's office. Of Dr. Avison it might well be said "If you seek his monument look around you," for the Severance institution is the outcome of his faith and vision. On the wall of his office, you will see the



President O. R. Avison, M. D., LL. D.

picture of Mr. L. H. Severance whose generosity made the early buildings possible; and you will hear of how the children of Mr. Severance—Mr. John L. Severance and Mrs. F. F. Prentiss—have contributed funds for enlarging and maintaining what their great-souled father began.

The general offices are nearby. Mr. H. T. Owens the Treasurer and Business Manager, is in charge, assisted by a competent staff of Korean bookkeepers,

clerks and stenographers. A private branch telephone exchange, installed during the year, adds to the efficiency of the whole institution. You may expect to see the office men clothed in flowing robes and wearing topknots, but what you will see are men attired like those in any American office. Only the office boy wears Korean clothes.



General Office Staff

Medical School.

Before going to the fourth story, you will learn that the Severance institution is a teaching hospital. To prepare Korean doctors and nurses to give the best care to the sick, and to demonstrate such care for all the patients who come here for treatment, is our object. The clinics you have just visited are the laboratories where our students get their practical work. On the fourth floor are located the scientific laboratories, Pathology, Physiology, Biochemistry, and

a lecture room and chapel; and in the attic storey above are the dissecting laboratories.

Dr. J. D. VanBuskirk, vice president and administrator, has his office and laboratory convenient to the College section.



Dr. J. D. VanBuskirk, Vice President

Dr. Paul Choy (pronounced Ch'ay) of the Pathology Department, is now training in the University of Toronto Medical School for a Ph. D. in his science. This coming September Dr. Y. O. Choi, one of our graduates, will return from Emory Medical School qualified to teach Physiology after several years in America and Canada during which he secured a B. A. in the University of Kentucky, an M. D. from Emory University, Ga., an M. A. in Physiology from the University of Toronto, Canada. The Medical College has graduated to date 146 doctors, practising in many parts of Korea, as well as in China and Manchuria. ☺

Leaving the College Building, we proceed to



Students dissecting

what was the former Contagious Diseases building. Here are found the Bacteriology Laboratory, with Dr. C. S. Kim in charge, and the Clinical Pathology Laboratory, where analyses of blood, urine etc. are made. Dr. Kim graduated from our College, and took post-graduate work in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and then in Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health in Baltimore. He is the first Korean to obtain the degree of Doctor of Public Health.

The Hospital.

Before entering the Hospital proper, let us take a look at the new building under construction which should be in use by next September. This is to be a

four storey fire-proof hospital, made possible by a gift of \$ 100,000 from Mrs. Prentiss and Mr. Severance. It will embody the most modern ideas of hospital layout and relieve the present overcrowded condition of our wards.

We now enter the Hospital, the first building erected of the whole group, begun in 1902 occupied in 1904. And as you glance in the wards your first impression will be of how crowded they are. The building was planned to house 40 patients, but has been accommodating twice this number, as a basement that was intended to be used for storage and service purposes has been housing

the charity wards of the institution for many years past. More than two thousand cases are admitted each year as in-patients. The ground floor of the Hospital, as already mentioned, houses the free wards and fourth-class patients. On the second floor are to be found the administrative offices, the women's pay wards, and a suite of three rooms for foreign patients. The third storey has first, second and third class men's wards



Ward scene—the baby girl
played with matches

and the operating rooms. Nearly one thousand operations are performed each year. The missionary nursing staff consists of Miss Esther L. Shields, Miss Edna M. Lawrence (now on furlough), Miss Mabel B. Young and Miss Emily V. Standen—all in order of appearance as the theatre programs would say. Mrs. A. M. Sharrocks has recently joined the staff as Matron.

Parallelling the hospital is the new Isolation hospital, which is the first of our buildings to be built with Korean funds. While the pledges are not all paid we are hopeful that they will be in time and that the Koreans will be able to say that this is their own



Opening cases of bandages, etc.,
received from Presbyterians

contribution to the work. The local foreign community provided funds for its equipment. This is a fireproof building, completed during the year and put into service last August. It will accommodate about 25 patients.

In the store-rooms of the hospital will be seen the sheets, bedgowns, bandages and other supplies sent

by the Hudson, the Albany, the Utica and Brooklyn-Nassau Presbyterials. Mrs. Ludlow supervises the unpacking and storing of these, and the value of these donated supplies this year reached the splendid total of \$ 4,370.

Nurses Training, School.

The Nurses' Training School and Dormitory is the next building in the compound. This is a four-story fire-proof structure, with sleeping accommodation for forty pupil nurses. The students live in western style, sleeping in beds instead of on the floor, and eating at a common table in place of sitting on the floor, using individual tables. The course of training is three years, the first six months of which is the



Pupil nurses going on duty

period of probation. The nursing school diploma is recognized by the government in nursing and midwifery. There are thirty pupil nurses in training, and ten employed graduates. The School has graduated 65 nurses up to the present time. Many are to be found in other mission hospitals throughout the country. Lectures are given by members of the Medical

College staff as well as by the missionary nurses, and Mrs. Ludlow teaches Dietetics. A laundry with electrically operated machinery, (which serves the whole institution) is in the basement of the Training School.

If you take a walk around the compound you will find the residences of eight missionary members of the staff, and a number of homes for Korean doctors and other employees. There is a tennis court for the nurses, and a playground for the medical students.



Missionary Nursing Superintendents, Matron and
employed Graduate Nurses

A building which was the hospital chapel now houses the South Gate Presbyterian Church; and is used for all public functions such as graduations.

Severance Wholesale Medical Supply Company.

Before departing, let us visit once more the ground floor of the Medical College Building, and see

the Wholesale Department, with its Korean Manager, Mr. E. Y. Song. This organization does the purchasing for the institution, and acts as a supply house for the mission hospitals in Korea as well as for our graduates and the medical profession generally. It has a retail store in connection which is a constant



The drug store, Manager Song at right reminder of what a shop in the homeland really looks like. Several rooms are given up to pharmaceutical manufacturing and large quantities of pills, tablets, ointments, &c., &c., made by electrically run machinery are here turned out.

The Site.

The compound consists of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, and while the trip you have taken may have given the impression that we have a pretty complete plant we are still some distance away from completion of what such a plant requires.

Buildings Still Needed.

We still need certain other buildings :

One to house a laundry, hospital kitchen, religious
and social work and internes' dormitory

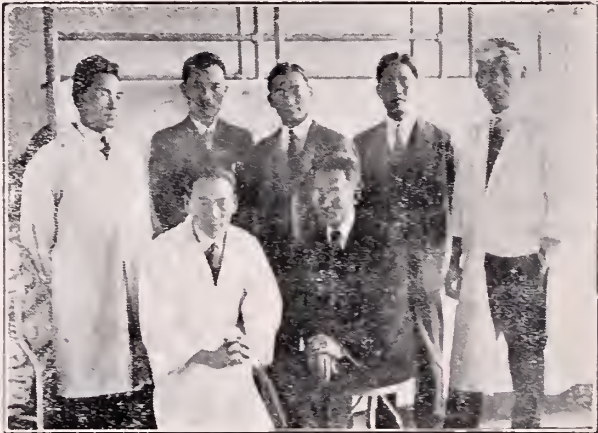
One for a central heating plant, bath-house and
mechanics' shops

One Laboratory Building to house all of the
medical sciences.

One for addition to Nurses' dormitory

One for a women's hospital ;
and several residences

Only a little more than one floor is available for the
medical college, and the space is so limited that only
20 students a year can be admitted to the college.
Enlarged School facilities are badly needed. There
are 79 students now in attendance.



Members of Staff who have trained in U. S. A.

In the course of the trip you have met 16 missionary members of the staff, and 11 Korean members of the faculty who have been trained or are training in the United States or Canada. The foreign-trained Korean staff ten years hence will probably far outnumber the missionary. As yet, we have sent no nurses abroad for further training except one nurse who spent several months in a Hospital in Northern New York. We hope to send some of our young women to America just as we are now sending some of the men.

A Union Enterprise.

Another feature of our work that should be emphasized is that we are a Union Medical College. No one denomination could carry on a medical work of this magnitude, so the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches, the Northern and Southern Methodist Churches, the Australian Presbyterian Church and the United Church of Canada all cooperate in making the enterprise possible.

A FEW STATISTICS FOR 1925-26.

Individual Patients	....	....	20,039	
Out-Patient Treatments (Free 25,740)			60,158	
In Patients	....	(Free 617)	2,057	
Receipts from Patients	....	....		\$ 64,000
" " Students	....	....		4,500
" " Donations	....	....		900
" " Mission Boards	....	....		44,000
" " Special Donors	....	....		21,500
				<hr/>
				\$ 134,900*
Medical Expenses	....	....	\$ 97,000	
College & Nursing School Expenses			30,000	
New Isolation Hospital Construction			7,900	
				<hr/>
				\$ 134,900*

*Expressed approximately in dollars.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Seoul Citizens Committee	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,350.00
Viscount Yun Tuk Yung	---	---	---	---	1,000.00
Standard Oil Company	---	---	---	---	750.00
Singer Sewing Machine Company	---	---	---	---	500.00
Rising Sun Petroleum Company	---	---	---	---	250.00
N. B. Morton	---	---	---	---	250.00
Sale & Company 20 Simmons beds valued at	---	---	---	---	260.00
Texas Oil Company	---	---	---	---	125.00
J. H. Morris	---	---	---	---	75.00
Brookly-Nassau Presbyterial Society for beds	---	---	---	---	54.34
Dr. J. D. VanBuskirk	---	---	---	---	50.00
Dr. A. I. Ludlow	---	---	---	---	50.00
Dr. J. W. Hirst	---	---	---	---	50.00
Dr. Wm. R. Cate	---	---	---	---	50.00
Ewha Women's College Missionary Teachers	---	---	---	---	50.00
Methodist W. F. M. S. Home	---	---	---	---	50.00
Arthur Hyde Lay, Esq., C. M. G., British Consul-General	---	---	---	---	50.00
Hon. R. S. Miller, U. S. Consul-General	---	---	---	---	50.00
W. W. Taylor	---	---	---	---	50.00
Rev. and Mrs. Harry F. Woods	---	---	---	---	50.00
Salvation Army Headquarters	---	---	---	---	50.00
H. T. Owens	---	---	---	---	50.00
Miss Esther Lucas Shields, R. N.	---	---	---	---	25.00
Dr. J. A. McAnlis	---	---	---	---	25.00
Dr. J. L. Boots	---	---	---	---	25.00
Dr. C. I. McLaren	---	---	---	---	25.00
H. W. Davidson, Esq., Belgian Consul	---	---	---	---	25.00
V. L. P. Fowke, Esq., British Vice Consul	---	---	---	---	25.00
Miss Emily V. Standen	---	---	---	---	25.00
Geo. A. Gregg	---	---	---	---	25.00
Frank M. Brockman	---	---	---	---	25.00
E. C. Wood	---	---	---	---	25.00
Seventh Day Adventist Mission	---	---	---	---	20.00
Mrs. G. Boardman	---	---	---	---	15.00
Dr. D. B. Avison	---	---	---	---	17.50

Miss E. M. Lawrence, R. N.	15.00
Miss Ida B. Tate	15.00
Mrs. Velma H. Maynor	12.50
Rev. Frank Herron Smith, D. D.	12.50
Rev. W. A. Noble, Ph. D.	12.50
Rev. Harry A. Rhodes, D. D.	12.50
Hugh Miller	12.50
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hobbs	12.50
Rev. and Mrs. Paul E. Haines	12.50
G. Russell Frampton	12.50
Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D.	10.00
Rev. J. S. Gale, D. D.	10.00
Wm. Blanck	10.00
Rev. B. W. Billings, D. D.	10.00
G. F. Rainer	10.00
Miss Ruby Lee	7.50
J. S. Dieson, U. S. Vice Consul	7.50
Ralph Cory, U. S. Consulate	7.50
F. T. Shipp	7.50
Rev. J. W. Hitch	5.00
J. F. Genso	5.00
Rev. W. J. Anderson	5.00
Rev. E. W. Koons	5.00
Rev. R. C. Coen	5.00
Miss Marian Kinsler	5.00
Rev. H. D. Appenzeller	5.00
Rev. E. M. Cable, D. D.	5.00
Gerald Bonwick	5.00
C. S. Crowe	5.00
Miss Blanche Bair	5.00
E. C. Robinson	5.00
R. R. Harrison	5.00
W. L. Nash	5.00
Miss Katy Jones	5.00
Rev. and Mrs. O. W. French	5.00
Messrs. Huss and Studeny	5.00

B. H. Fisher	5.00
D. N. Dunn	5.00
D. Lysons	5.00
Miss E. T. Rosenberger, R. N.	2.50

LIST OF DONORS.

For New Hospital Wing.

Mr. John L. Severance, Cleveland....	\$ 25,000.00
Mrs. F. F. Prentiss, Cleveland,	25,000.00

For Endowing of New Hospital Wing.

Mr. John L. Severance	25,000 00
Mrs. F. F. Prentiss,	25,000.00

For Support of Evangelistic Work.

Mr. E. B. Bender, Seattle	5.00
Baraca Union, Toronto Sunday Schools	100.00
Rev. and Mrs. Wilbur O. Carrier, D. D., Chicago, Ill.	100.00
<i>[For Post Graduate Study of Korean Doctors in U. S. A.]</i>	
Dr. C. S. Hoover, Cleveland, O.	200.00

To General Budget.

Mr. John L. Severance	5,000.00
Mr. John I. Severance, Research	1,500.00
Mrs. F. F. Prentiss	5,000.00
Minot, N. D., Presbyterian Sunday School	750.00
Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, Ind.	700.00
Children's Societies of Brooklyn-Nassau Presbytery, for White Cross Supplies, per Mrs. John R. Mills, Garden City....	150.00
First M. E. Church, Warren, Pa.	25.00
Mrs. Agnes A. Halsted, Manistee, Mich	13.00
Miss Carrie Thorne Wing, Palo Alto, Calif.	40.00
J. O. C. Class, First M. E. Church, Pasadena, Calif.	40.00
S. S. Bay View Camp Ground Assembly, per Rev. Hugh Kennedy, Detroit, Mich.	104.00
Miss Amy Peabody, Boston, Mass	200.00

Seoul Union Church	--- --	10.00
Judge W. A. Beasley, Berkeley, Calif.	--- --	100.00
The Misses Wolferz, Bryn Mawr, Yonkers, N. Y.		10.00
West Gate Presbyterian Church, Seoul	--- --	5.00

For Support of Beds.

Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Preston, Soonchun, Korea		50.00
Misses Maude and Bertha Price, Sioux City, Iowa		20.00
Seoul Union Church Sunday School	--- --	50.00

Overseas White Cross Sewing

From Utica, Albany and Brooklyn-Nassau Presbyterials		
32 cases of Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Wash-rags,		
Surgeons' Gowns, Patients' Gowns, Pajamas, Bandages		
and Compresses, etc., valued at	--- --	\$4,221.05

For Korean Physician's Residence

Miss Irene Tabb	--- --	12.50
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Isolation Hospital Completed 1926

SEVERANCE

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

Continuing the

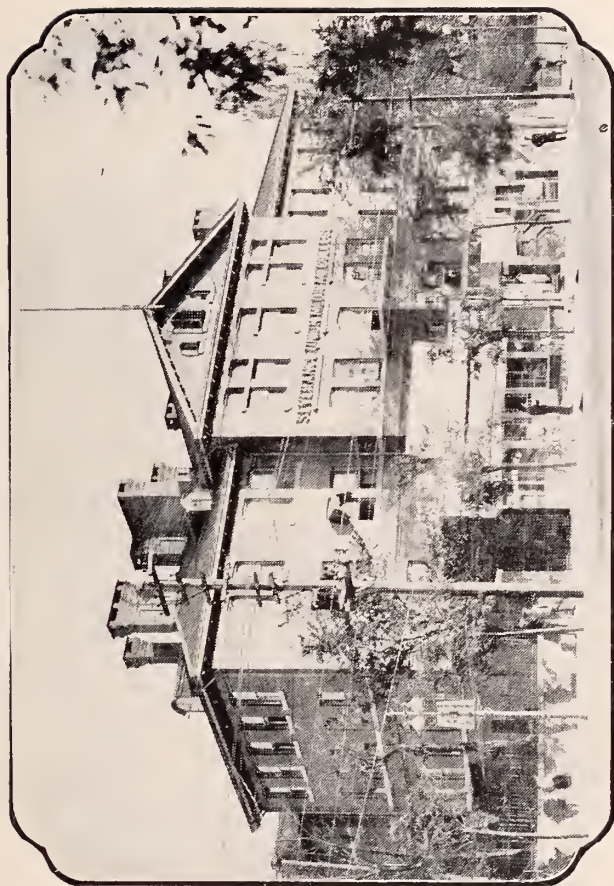
Royal Korean Hospital	1885 to 1904
(Tentative Medical School	1886 to 1890)
Severance Medical College	1904 to 1912
Severance Union Medical College	1912 to date

Catalogue
1932-1933

Incorporated under the laws of the
Government General of Chosen, May 14th, 1917
Designated by the Governor General
of Chosen as a "Semmon Gakko"
(College) Under New Regulations, February 24th, 1923

Seoul, Chosen (Korea).

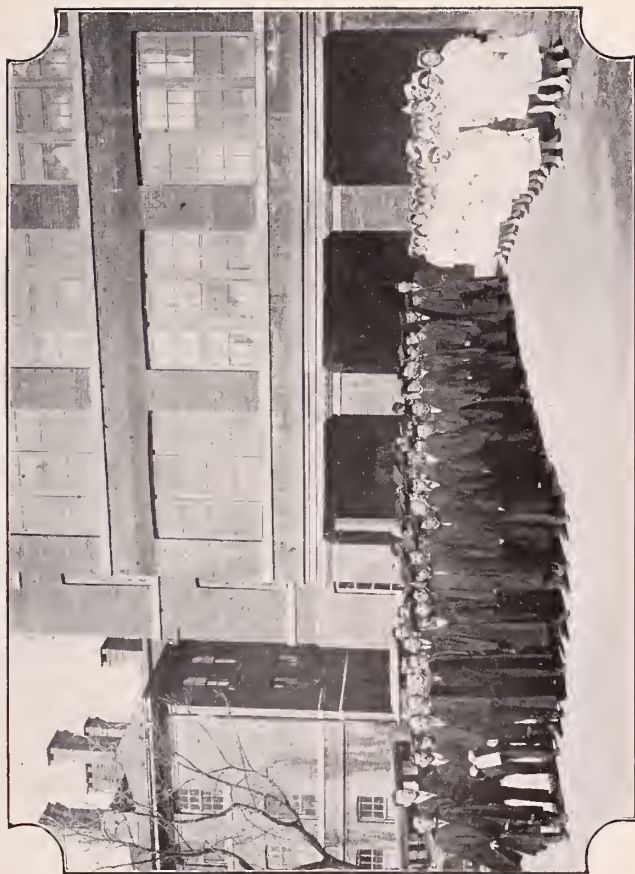




Severance Union Medical College



Severance Union Hospital



1931 Graduation Procession

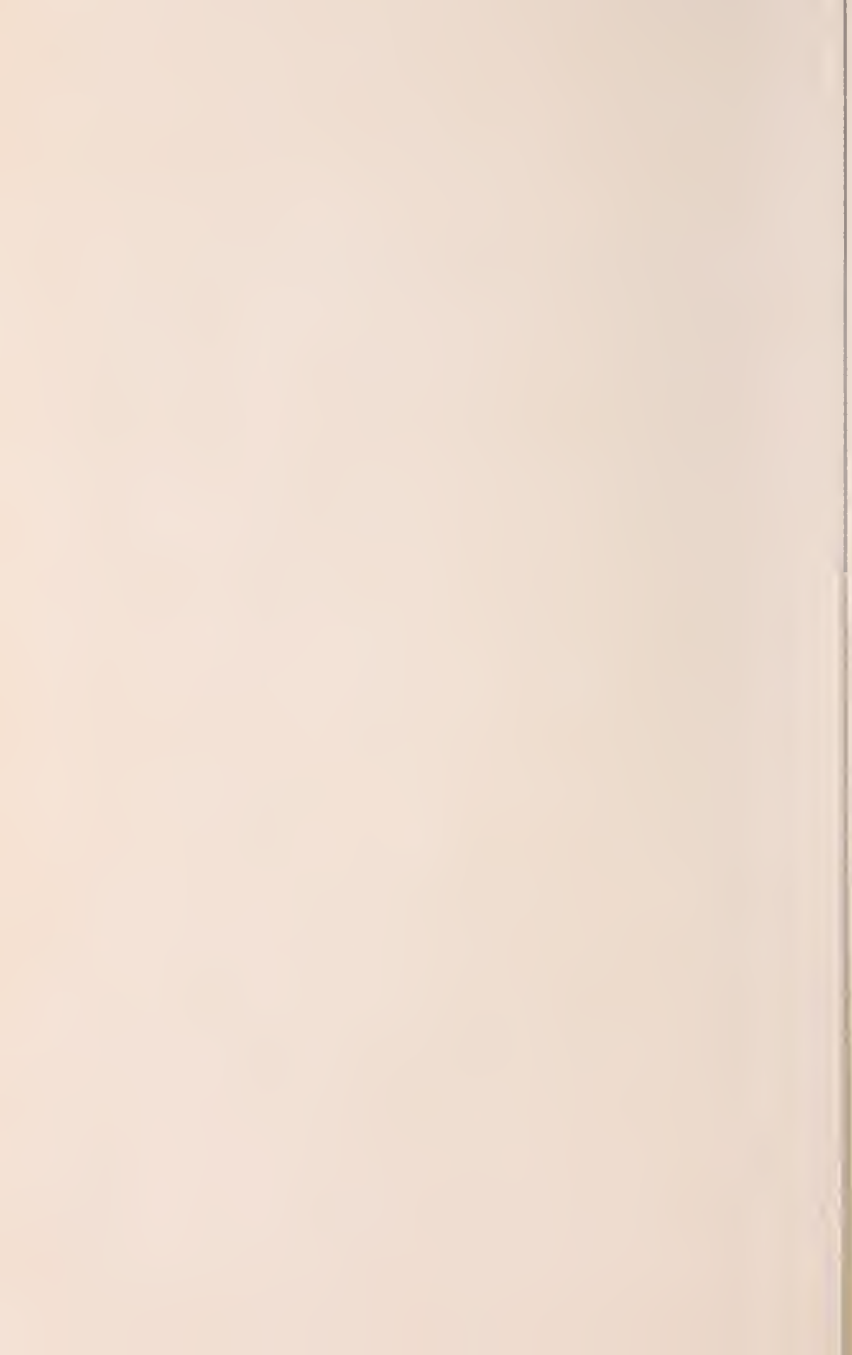


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Calendar 1932-1933.

1932

- Apr. 8, Spring Term Begins.
- May 15, Severance Day.
- June 17, Spring Term Examinations Begin.
- July 1, Spring Term Ends.
- Sept. 7, Fall Term Begins.
- Oct. 17, School Holiday.
- Nov. 22, School Day.
- Dec. 15, Fall Term Examinations Begin.
- Dec. 21, Fall Term Ends.

1933

- Jan. 6, Winter Term Begins.
 - Feb. 11, School Holiday.
 - Feb. 28, 4th Year Examinations Begin.
 - Mar. 12, Baccalaureate Sermon.
 - Mar. 14, Winter Term Examinations Begin.
 - Mar. 17, 10th Commencement Day.
 - Mar. 18, Winter Term Ends.
 - Mar. 22, Entrance Examinations Begin.
- .

THE COOPERATING BOARD IN AMERICA

The Cooperating Board for Christian Education in Chosen, Inc., is a body constituted by the several Foreign Mission Boards in North America which are cooperating in the establishing and maintenance of the Chosen Christian College and the Severance Union Medical College. It was organized in 1918 and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on October 30, 1928.

OFFICERS

John T. Underwood . . .	Chairman
Alfred Gandier, D.D. . .	Vice-Chairman
W. G. Cram, D.D. . . .	Vice-Chairman
Ernest F. Hall, D.D. . .	Secretary, 156 Fifth Ave. New York
George F. Sutherland, D.D.	Treasurer, 150 Fifth Ave. New York
John L. Severance . . .	Chairman of Finance Committee

MEMBERS

John T. Underwood	Ernest F. Hall, D.D.
Cleland B. McAfee, D.D.	Willard G. Cram, D.D.
John R. Edwards, D.D.	Frank Mason North, D.D.
A. E. Armstrong, D.D.	James R. Joy
John L. Alcock	Bishop P. B. Kern
James O. Reavis	James H. Post
Edwin P. Willis	O. E. Goddard, D.D.
Bishop Herbert Welch	Harry A. Reed
John L. Severance	George F. Sutherland, D.D.
Alfred Gandier, D.D.	

Extract from articles of incorporation :

“The objects of such corporation are to promote, foster and support the cause of Christian education in Chosen, and to collect, receive, hold, invest, reinvest, administer, pay out, disburse and use for the promotion of its general objects such funds as shall be entrusted to it for the operation, maintenance and equipment of the institutions now known as Chosen Christian College and Severance Union Medical College, both of Seoul, Chosen.”

OFFICERS AND FIELD BOARD OF MANAGERS

President	O. R. Avison, M.D.
Vice-President	K. S. Oh, M.D.
Secretaries	Y. S. Lee, M.D. H. T. Owens
Treasurer	H. T. Owens
Asst. Treasurer	S. W. Lee
Asst. Treasurer	Rev. Dr. G. F. Sutherland (New York)

Term expires 1932

A. I. Ludlow, N.P.
S. H. Martin, U.C.C.
A. G. Fletcher, N.P.
J. S. Nisbet, S. P.
N. Found, M.E.
H. H. Boehning, M.E.S.
Paik Nam Chai, Coopted
M. H. Choi, Almuni
K. S. Oh, Coopted
Cho Man Sik, Gen. Assem.

Term expires 1933

J. G. Holdcroft, N.P.
C. S. Hoffman, N.P.
Bishop J. C. Baker, M.E.
M. B. Stokes, M.E.S.
J. McL. Rogers, S.P.
H. H. Cynn, Coopted
Y. S. Lee, Almuni
Pak Yun Kun, Coopted
J. S. Ryang, Meth. Con.
Kim Woo Hyun, Gen. Assem.
Kim Chong Woo, Meth. Con.

Term expires 1934

L. K. Boggs, S.P.	J. F. Murray, U.C.C.
R. K. Smith, N.P.	A. G. Anderson, M.E.
R. C. Coen, N.P.	E. W. Anderson, M.E.S.
C. I. McLaren, A.P.	Paul Choy, Alumni

MEMBERS OF STAFF PREVIOUS TO ORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

H. N. Allen, M.D.	2248 Parkwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.	1884-1889 1893
J. W. Herron, M.D.	Deceased	1895-1897
C. C. Vinton, M.D.	Rosedale, Long Is., N.Y.	1890-1893
O. R. Avison, M.D., LL.D.	President, S.U.M.C.	
C. D. Owen, Mrs. (S. Whiting, M.D.)		
A. A. Pieters, Mrs. (Eva Field, M.D.)	Seoul, Korea.	1897-1903
A. M. Sharrocks, M.D.	Deceased.	1899-1900
Alice Fish, M.D. (Mrs. S. A. Moffet)	Deceased	1899-1900

FORMER MEMBERS OF FACULTY

H. H. Weir, B.A., M.D. (Part Time)	15 Tufton St., Westminster, (Parasitology) London, S.W. 1,	1908-1914
W. T. Reid, M.D. (Part Time)	206 Sterritt Avenue, (Medicine) Covington, Ky.,	1908-1910
E. D. Follwell, M.D. (Part Time)	Deceased	1908-1910
Pil-Soon Kim, M.D. (Translator & Instructor)	Deceased	1908-
A. G. Anderson, M.D.	Pyongyang, Korea	1913-
Suh-Yang Pak, M.D. (Asst. Prof. Chemistry)	Kando	1908-1918
Hugh Currell, M.B. (Part Time)	F.M. Com., Assembly Hall, Collins (Obstetrics) St., Melbourne, Australia,	1912-1914
R. G. Mills, A.B., M.D. (Pathology & Bacteriology)	19 East Street, Fondulac, Wis.	1913-1919

N. H. Bowman, M.D. (E.E.N.T.)	214, 217 Hidalgo City Bank Bldg., Mercedes, Texas,	1913-1914
W. J. Scheifley, D.D.S. (Dentistry)	1117 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Penns.	1915-1920
S. Oka (Asst. Prof. E.E.N.T.)	Shidzuoka, Japan	1915-1920
T. H. Daniel, M.D. (Medicine)	Charlottesville, Va.	1916-1918
Pil-Ho Shin, M.B. (Asst. Prof. Gyn. & Obst.)	Seoul, Korea	1916-1925
G. Kano (Anatomy)	Japan	1916-1920
M. Oshima (Ethics, Jap.Lang.)	Kyoto, Japan	1916-1921
T. Tokumitsu (Pathology)	Seoul, Korea	1918-1921
Ryu Chun (Physics, Chem.)	Seoul, Korea	1916-1924
F. W. Schofield, (Bact.)	Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada	1916-1920
E. D. Cook, Phar. D. (Pharmacology)	Deceased	1917-1918
R. S. Leadingham, M.D. (Medicine)	Emory University, Emory, Ga.	
F. M. Stites, M.D., (Med.)	Hopkinsville, Kentucky	1918-1923
T. D. Mansfield, M.D. (Asst. Supt. of Hospital)		1920-1926
C. C. Hopkirk, M.D. (Roentgenology)	205-206 Professional Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.	1921-1924
O. K. Malcolmson, M.D. (Asst. Prof. Path., Bact.)	164 S. York St., Elmhurst, Illinois	1921-1922
W. C. Bruff, M.D. (Path., Bact.)	539 Earlham Drive, Whittier, Calif.	1921-1923
J. E. Rex Taylor, Phar. G. (Mat. Med., Pharm.)	34-822 Queen Anne Avenue, Seattle, Wash.	1922-1926
A. H. Norton, A.B., M.D. (Ophthalmology)	Eugene, Ore.	1923-1927
W. R. Cate, A.B., M.D. (Med.)	Doctors Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.	1923-1927
S. H. Hong, M.D. (E.E.N.T.)	Seoul, Korea	1908-1931
C. S. Kim, M.D., D.P.H. (Hygiene)	Shanghai, China	1925-1927

FORMER MEMBERS OF NURSING STAFF

Anna P. Jacobson, R.N.	Deceased	1895-1897
Ella B. Burpee, R.N. (Mrs. Wm. Wickham.)	Crescent, B.C.	1908-1915

Helen Forsyth (Mrs. Wm. Gray) R.N.	Canada	1911-1915
Elizabeth Sanders (Mrs. E. K. Campbell) R.N.	Syenchun, Korea	1913-1914
K. M. Esteb, R.N.	Chungju, Korea	1915-1921
E. Hughes, R.N.	Edmonton, Alberta, Canada	1916-
Mrs. J. P. Campbell	Deceased	1917-1920
Gertrude Napier, R.N.	Chinju, Korea	1917-
E. M. Reiner, R.N.	1846 Dawson Ave., Long Beach, Calif.	1913-1920
E. J. Shepping, R.N.	Kwangju, Korea	1917-
Delia M. Battles (Mrs. Wm. Lewis)	21 Edward Ave., Ashtabula, Ohio	1919-1920
Faye Fisher, R.N.	Commodore Apts., Asheville, N.C.	1921-1922
Miriam Fox (Mrs. L. L. Young) R.N.	Kobe, Japan	1921-1923
Zola Payne, R.N.	Pyongyang, Korea	1921-1925
Elizabeth R. Roberts, R.N.	Seoul, Korea	1924-1925
E. V. Standen, S.R.N.	Birkenhead, England	1925-1930

THE FACULTY

President	O. R. Avison, M.D., LL.D.
Vice-President	K. S. Oh, M.D.
Dean of the College	B. S. Koo, M.D.
Secretary	S. K. Kim
Treasurer	H. T. Owens

O. R. Avison, Phar. G., M.D., LL.D., Toronto, Canada. 1893.
President.

J. W. Hirst, A.M., M.D.; Jefferson, Phila., U.S.A. 1904.
Gynecology & Obstetrics.

A. I. Ludlow, A.B., M.D., F.A.C.S., M.A. [in Med. (Western Reserve Univ.)
D.Sc. (Wooster)]; Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. 1912.
Surgery.

K. S. Oh, M.D.; Louisville, Ky., U.S.A. 1913.
Dermatology & Genito-Urinary.

- J. D. VanBuskirk, M.D.; Univ. of Kansas, Kansas City, U.S.A. 1913.
Physiology & Biochemistry. (Absent on sick leave.)
- H. S. Shim, M.D.; Tokyo Univ. 1916.
Medicine.
- M. U. Koh, M.B. (Sev.) M.D.; Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A. 1919.
Surgery.
- J. L. Boots, M.S., D.D.S., F.A.C.D.; Univ. of Pittsburgh.
Northwestern University. 1921.
Dentistry.
- C. I. McLaren, B.S., M.D.; Melbourne, Australia. 1923. (Part time 1912-14).
Neurology & Psychiatry.
- D. B. Avison, M.D., D.P.H.; Toronto, Canada. 1923.
Hygiene and Supt. of Hospital.
- K. Y. Lee, Grad. Pharm. Chem.; University of Illinois, U.S.A. 1924.
Chemistry and Pharmacy.
- B. S. Koo, M.D., Emory, Atlanta, Ga., U.S.A. 1924.
Pediatrics.
- Y. S. Lee, M.B. (Sev.) M.D.; Northwestern University, Chicago, U.S.A. 1924.
Surgery.
- H. Y. Oh, M.B. (Sev.) M.D.; Emory, Atlanta, Ga., U.S.A. 1926.
Medicine.
- S. H. Martin, M.D., C.M.; Queens Univ., Canada. 1926.
Medicine.
- I. S. Yun, M.D., Kyoto University, Japan. 1928.
Pathology.
- Norman Found, M.D.; Toronto, Canada. 1929.
Medicine.
- T. W. Yun, M.B., Ch. B.; Glasgow, Scotland. 1928.
Gynecology & Obstetrics.
- E. W. Anderson, M.D.; Emory, Atlanta, Ga., U.S.A. 1930.
Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat.
- S. S. Lee, M.D.; Germany and Kyoto University. 1930.
Biochemistry.
- Paul Choy, M.B. (Sev.), M.B. Med. Sc. Toronto University. 1928.
Parasitology.
- M. H. Choi, M.B. (Sev.), M.D. Kyoto University. 1931.
Anatomy, Histology, Embryology.

Y. C. Rhee ; M.B. (Sev.), 1932.

Skin & G.-U.,

Also Assist. Supt. of Hospital.

LECTURERS AND INSTRUCTORS

Lion K. Jung, Roentgenology.

M. H. Lee, M.S., Biology.

Y. T. Choi, M.B. (Sev.), Bacteriology.

C. Murayama, Japanese Language.

B. Amagishi, M.D. (Japan), Bacteriology.

K. Watanabe, M.D. (Japan), Materia Medica.

C. Muto, M.D. (Japan) Medical Jurisprudence.

M. S. Kim, M.B. (Sev.), Physiology.

C. C. Lee, M.B. (Sev.), Neurology and Psychiatry.

K. Sato, Drill Master.

C. Y. Choi, M.B. (Sev.) Skin and G.U.

CLINICAL AND HOSPITAL STAFF

Medical Superintendent D. B. Avison, M.D.

Assist. Superintendent Y. C. Rhee, M.B.

Nursing Superintendent Edna M. Lawrence, R.N.

Supervisor Esther L. Shields, R.N.

” Mabel B. Young, R.N.

” Maud V. Nelson, R.N.

” Chung Ai Lee, R.N.

Matron Mrs. A. M. Sharrocks.

MEDICINE

Norman Found, M.D.

S. Haviland Martin, M.D.

Han-Young Oh, M.D.

SURGERY

A. I. Ludlow, M.D.

M. U. Koh, M.D.

Y. S. Lee, M.D.

GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

J. W. Hirst, M.D.
Tchi-Wang Yun, M.D.

PEDIATRICS

Byron S. Koo, M.D.

NEUROLOGY

C. I. McLaren, M.D.
C. C. Lee, M.B.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

E. W. Anderson, M.D.
Choon-Ho Kim, M.B.

SKIN AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES

K. S. Oh, M.D.
Y. C. Rhee, M.B.
C. Y. Choi, M.B.

ROENTGENOLOGY

Lion K. Jung

DENTAL

J. L. Boots, D.D.S.
J. A. McAnlis, D.D.S.
Y. K. Lee, Grad. D.
T. W. Lee, Grad. D.
P. Chung, Grad. D.

CLINICAL & BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

Paul D. Choy, M.B.
Y. T. Choi, M. B.

PRESCRIPTION ROOM

K. Y. Lee, Grad. Pharm. Chem.
Il-Yong Kim

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Severance Union Medical College is a development of the work established by Dr. H. N. Allen, the first Protestant missionary to Korea. Dr. Allen arrived in Seoul in the fall of 1884 and shortly thereafter had the unique privilege and opportunity of saving the life of Prince Min. In gratitude the King established the Royal Korean Hospital in Seoul and appointed Dr. Allen in charge besides making him his personal physician. After Dr. Allen's resignation from the Mission the work was successively carried on by Drs. J. W. Herron, R. A. Hardie, C. C. Vinton and O. R. Avison, the last of whom arrived in 1893. In 1894 the connection of the Hospital with the Court was severed and the work taken over by the Northern Presbyterian Mission, since which time it has been a distinctly mission institution.

Prior to coming to Korea Dr. Avison had been a member of the Medical faculty of the University of Toronto and the idea of founding a medical school in Korea early took shape in his mind. During his first term (1893-1899), some medical literature was prepared and some instruction and training given but all with a serious handicap of language, time, pressure of other duties and absence of teaching equipment.

In 1900, while attending the Ecumenical Conference of Foreign Missions in Carnegie Hall, New York, Dr. Avison made the acquaintance of Mr. L. H. Severance, who made a gift of \$ 10,000 for a new hospital. This building, the first modern hospital in Korea, was opened and dedicated

in September, 1904. It was named "The Severance Hospital." The original gift was added to until about \$25,000 was expended, including land and equipment.

The first regular class of medical students was enrolled in September, 1900. A second missionary physician, Dr. J. W. Hirst, was added to the staff in 1904. The first class was graduated in June, 1908. The Resident General, Prince Ito, honored the occasion by himself giving the diplomas to the graduates, and granting them license to practise medicine without government examination. Three of the first graduates were at once added to the teaching force.

In 1907 Mr. L. H. Severance visited Korea and in 1909 gave money for a new building to house the Medical School and Out-Patient Department. This building cost about \$30,500 and was first occupied in 1912. He also made generous grants to the current budget of the institution. After his death, which occurred in 1913, his son and daughter, Mr. John L. Severance and Mrs. Dudley P. Allen, continued their father's interest in supporting the work, and, as will be told further on, made substantial gifts for its enlargement. Their first large gift was for the erection of a building for the Nurses' Training School and Dormitory.

In the meantime the idea of medical education was taking root outside the bounds of the Northern Presbyterian Mission, and from 1908 Dr. H. H. Weir of the English Church Mission, Dr. E. D. Follwell of the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission, and Dr. W. T. Reid

of the Southern Methodist Mission each gave valuable assistance in teaching with the permission of their respective missions, though there was still no definite plan of cooperation. In 1912 Dr. A. I. Ludlow was assigned by the Northern Presbyterian Mission to this work and in 1913 Dr. R. G. Mills. In that same year the Southern Presbyterian Mission appointed Dr. K. S. Oh, the Southern Methodist Mission Dr. N. H. Bowman and the Methodist Episcopal Mission Dr. J. D. VanBuskirk as full time workers in the medical college, and the Australian Presbyterian Mission assigned Drs. Currell and McLaren to give one term a year in residence. In 1916 the Canadian Mission appointed Dr. F. W. Schofield as its first representative in the medical school. The name of the school was changed in 1912 to "Severance Union Medical College."

Meanwhile attention had also been given to the training of nurses. Miss Shields with the help of Miss Edmunds (later Mrs. W. B. Harrison) began systematic teaching, and, with the coming into cooperation of the six missions mentioned, missionary nurses were also appointed by a number of them as well as missionary doctors. The Southern Methodists assigned Mrs. J. P. Campbell as Matron of the Training School, the Northern Presbyterian Mission sent Miss Forsyth, the Southern Presbyterian Miss E. J. Shepping, the Northern Presbyterian Miss K. M. Esteb, the Australian Mission Miss G. Napier.

In 1917, the Government General granted a *Zaidan*

Hojin (charter) for the union institution, with provisions to guarantee its Christian character. In 1918, the Co-operating Board for Christian Education in Chosen was organized in New York by certain of the cooperating Mission Boards in North America, to supervise the work of the union institutions in Korea in which they were jointly interested. Dr. Avison spent the year 1917-18 in America, assisting with this organization and promoting the work of the Medical College. He had also, following the death of Rev. H. G. Underwood, been chosen President of the Chosen Christian College.

In 1918, the missionary side of the faculty outranked the national side very markedly. There were ten missionary professors as compared with five Korean and two Japanese. Improving the instruction and building up the national side of the faculty, as well as keeping the missionary ranks replenished, were the main problems of the early years.

In 1923, a gift of \$6,000 was received from a group of Koreans, which became the nucleus of a fund for the construction of an Isolation Hospital. Ground was broken for this the following year, the first sod being turned by Marquis Pak Yung Hyo, and the new structure was opened for the reception of patients in August, 1926. The original gift was supplemented from the revenues of the institution, and the foreign community and foreign business firms in Seoul subscribed the funds for the purchase of furniture and equipment. The central section and west wing were built at that time, it being the

intention to add another wing to complete the frontage later on.

In 1926, Mr. J. L. Severance and Mrs. F. F. Prentiss, formerly Mrs. D. P. Allen, once more manifested their deep interest in the work by a gift of \$100,000 for the purpose of adding a wing to the original hospital. Of this sum, \$ 50,000 was used for the new building and \$50,000 for endowment. Construction began in 1926, the dedication ceremonies were held on March 20, 1928, and the wards were opened to the public April 1st. The new building was called the Severance-Prentiss Wing. On the completion of the work, the donors added a gift of \$10,000 to improve the laundry and X-ray equipment, and in 1929 supplemented these gifts by providing funds for an electric elevator which was installed at a cost of about \$7,150.00.

In 1929, a gift of \$ 5,000 was offered to provide a special building for the care of tuberculous patients. It was decided to add a wing to the existing Isolation Hospital for that purpose and the addition was begun and completed in 1929 and opened to patients in October of that year. This is the East wing of the structure, and is known as the Elizabeth Campbell Pieters Memorial Ward.

While on furlough in 1926 and 1927, Dr. J. L. Boots was authorized by the cooperating Boards to conduct a campaign, endorsed by the American Dental Association and many State Associations, to secure funds for a new dental building to be known as the American Dental Health Center. His efforts resulted in about \$10,000

being subscribed. In 1930 the contract was let for this dental building as an extension to the Severance-Prentiss Hospital Wing. It was completed in September 1931 and opened in October of that year. It is without doubt the finest missionary dental plant in Asia and is fitted with the most modern and efficient dental equipment. Ten chairs are in operation.

In 1931 considerable alteration was made in the Medical College and Out-patient building. The Wholesale Department was moved from the North to the South end and the former Wholesale and retail premises were remodelled to accommodate a free clinic. A second story was added where the former retail drug store had been and this space was assigned to the Library and Research Departments.

Through the efforts of Dr. C. I. McLaren, some friends interested in the care of insane people contributed funds sufficient to erect a small building for mental patients. This was put up in the rear of the Isolation Hospital. It has six beds, three for men and three for women, and furnishes greatly needed clinical facilities for teaching in the Psychiatric Department.

In the spring of 1931 Dr. O. R. Avison was appointed a delegate to a world conference of missionaries of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., and left on furlough. Dr. VanBuskirk, the Vice-President, being also absent, on sick leave, Dr. K. S. Oh was appointed Acting Vice-President and the direction of the institution was placed in his charge.

At the date of this writing (1932) the work of the institution may be estimated by the following statistics :

No. of In-patient beds available	183
No. of Missionary Staff	11
No. of National Staff	16
No. of Medical Students	168
No. of Missionary Nursing Staff	5
No. of Nursing Students	63

Up to date 282 doctors and 125 nurses have been graduated.

ORGANIZATION

The Severance Union Medical College is under the supervision of the Cooperating Board for Christian Education in Chosen, a joint board composed of representatives of the Mission Boards in the United States, though the direct control is in the hands of the Field Board of Managers acting under a Charter from the Government General of Chosen. The missions nominate representatives for the Board of Managers in proportion to their contributions to the support of the School. An annual contribution in money or missionary service of \$ 1,250 entitles a mission to one representative, \$ 2,500 entitles it to two, \$ 5,000 to three, and each additional \$ 5,000 entitles the mission to one additional representative, but no mission may acquire a majority representation on the Board. The full time of a married missionary is reckoned at \$ 3,000 a year, a single missionary's full

time is calculated at \$1,500, and the interest on contribution to Capital Funds (reckoned at 5%) is also added to the yearly contributions in determining the representation of the various missions.

In addition to the missionary representatives, there must be on the Board a number of Japanese subjects, at least one-third as many as the missionary members. These are coopted by the Board of Managers but the Board asks the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Annual Conference, and the Alumni Association of the Severance Union Medical College, each to nominate two members; others are directly coöpted by the Board itself.

The Board is represented ad interim by an Executive Committee, elected by the Board, which meets at the call of the President.

The Charter provides that "all Managers, officers, members of the faculty and all instructors must be believers in and followers of the doctrines contained in the Christian Bible."

The Board of Managers elects the President, Vice-President, Secretaries and Treasurers of the institution and the immediate administrative responsibility rests upon them.

The officers of the Board and faculty have worked out a scheme of administration approved by the Board of Managers which provides for an Administrative Council to be composed of the chiefs of the various divisions of the work, with the President, Vice-President and Treasurer. This body coordinates the work of the Insti-

tution and to a large extent determines its policy under the Board of Managers, the President and the Vice-President; the work is grouped under 7 divisions:

- (1) Medical College, under the Faculty whose executive is the Dean, appointed by the President.
- (2) Hospital and Clinical Work, with a committee under a Superintendent.
- (3) Staff, composed of all the professional workers associated for scientific and professional conference, under the Chief of Staff.
- (4) Nursing Committee, which has charge of the Nurses' Training School and work of the student nurses.
- (5) Accounting Department, under the Treasurer.
- (6) Property Committee, which has charge of buildings and grounds.
- (7) Religious and Social Work, under a committee.

MEDICAL COLLEGE

Entrance Requirements.

- (1) Students must be at least 17 years of age and be graduates of a "Higher Common School" or "Middle School" or have passed the Government "Examination to qualify for Special School Matriculation" (検定試験).
- (2) Candidates must pass a competitive examination in Japanese, Chinese and English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

(3) Scholarship and character records made in their preparatory schools are carefully looked into and close enquiries as to character are made through various agencies.

(4) The financial ability of the applicants' parents or other supporters is looked up, as the number of applicants is so large (the number selected is only 40 out of more than 200) that it is felt to be unfair to those able to complete their studies if we accept those not likely to be able to do so.

(5) A physical examination is made to determine the probability or otherwise of the acceptable candidates being able to carry on for 4 years throughout so difficult a course.

The Entrance Examination is given in the following subjects: Japanese, Chinese, English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

Candidates must present evidence of adequate scholarship, character and financial ability. Applications must be filed not later than the last day of February, accompanied by the Entrance Examination fee, \$2.50. Proper blanks may be had upon application in person or by letter to the Dean.

School Fees.

The School fees are as follows:—

Entrance Examination fee	¥5.00	\$2.50
Matriculation Fee	5 00	2.50
Guarantee Deposit	25.00	12.50
Tuition, per year, payable in two instalments during April and during September	100.00	50.00

Graduation fee, required at the time of graduation			
(any balance left, from Guarantee Deposit may			
be applied to this)			
	25.00	12.50	
Laboratory fees	30.00	15.00	

Examinations.

Examinations are given at the end of each term. Class work and term averages are considered in the final marks given in each subject. A grade of 60 is required to pass in any subject, but the average of all subjects must be 70 or over.

The Graduation Examination is given in two sections, one at the end of the second year course, covering Ethics, Japanese, English, Chemistry, Biochemistry, Anatomy and Histology. The second section is given upon completion of the fourth year course, covering Materia Medica, Hygiene, Bacteriology, Pathology, Jurisprudence, Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, Dermatology, Syphilology, Ophthalmology, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Ear, Nose and Throat, Neurology and Dentistry. A student failing in not more than two subjects may be given a re-examination in the subjects in which he failed. Failure in the second examination requires the year to be taken over again.

Degrees Conferred.

Upon completion of the full four years course, the graduates receive the degree of Bachelor of Medicine (醫學士), and graduates receive license to practise medicine upon presentation of diploma to the proper government officials, no government examinations being required.

The Course of Study.

This covers four years, each year being divided into three terms. The school year begins April 1st (in conformity to the Educational System of the Government General of Chosen). The period of instruction is 38 weeks a year, 44 periods a week (50-minute periods).

The first two years are mainly devoted to the fundamental sciences, Anatomy, Histology, Chemistry, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pathology, Bacteriology and Materia Medica and Pharmacy, the last two years being given to the practical subjects and clinical work by the students themselves. The number of periods and the sequence of subjects is shown in the Curriculum on page 24.

The Korean and Japanese languages are used in the work of instruction. Most of the text and reference books are in Japanese, so that a thorough knowledge of that language is required for this as well as for lectures in special subjects.

In the first two years much laboratory work is required of the students.

The course in Chemistry continues all the first year, and includes a review of General Chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analysis, and Organic Chemistry, with laboratory work in each part of the course.

This course leads up to Biochemistry, which is given the second year. This covers a laboratory study of foods and digestion, blood, respiration, metabolism and excretion.

The course in Anatomy comprises some quizzes and recitations, but is mainly a laboratory course. Clay-

modeling and drawing receive much attention in the early part of the course. Each student is expected to complete the dissection of the whole body and to repeat at least the first part dissected.

Physiology, Pathology and Bacteriology are covered by lectures and quizzes and thorough laboratory work in each subject, the students performing their own work.

Clinical Pathology and Laboratory Diagnosis are continued into the third year; this course includes practical work in Parasitology and ordinary clinical laboratory procedures.

In Materia Medica and Pharmacy, the students have practical laboratory work in preparing drugs and filling prescriptions.

Instruction in the practical and clinical subjects is both by lecture and by clinical assignments. The students gain both theoretical and practical knowledge of disease and the treatment of the sick. The aim constantly before us is to train men scientifically and practically so that they may be able to meet the problems of life and disease in Korea.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Inasmuch as this is recognized as a Christian institution and the Charter states that its object is "to establish and maintain this and its affiliated institutions in accordance with Christian principles," and also provides that all the faculty shall be Christians, the desire is to keep

the student-body also genuinely Christian ; i.e., while non-Christians may be and are admitted to the classes, the endeavor will be to keep the spirit of the school genuinely Christian in the hope that all such may become Christian and all go out to carry the Spirit of Christ into their work.

There is a brief chapel exercise each day before the class work begins. These are religious services and all students are expected to attend, though it is not compulsory. The average attendance is excellent. The Student Y. M. C. A. takes charge of one chapel period a week, and is active in other lines of "Y" work.

There is a regular course of Bible study for the students. The first year is devoted to a study of the Life of Christ and the second year to studies from the Old Testament. A part of the third year is given to topical studies of questions affecting the faith and life of Christian students and physicians, while the remainder of the year is given to devotional studies from the Old Testament. The fourth year studies are from the writings of John, the aim of the whole course being to develop the spiritual life of the students and help them to meet their opportunities as Christian leaders. Many of the faculty and students also do work in church or Sunday School.

CURRICULUM

The number of 50-minute periods, per week, in each subject, is indicated below.

1st term—12 wks., 2nd term—15 wks., 3rd term—11 wks. = 38 wks.

Subject	Hours per week			
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
Ethics	1	1	1	1
Japanese	4	2		
English	7	6	2	2
Chemistry Lect. & Lab.	4			
Anatomy and Histology	8			
	Systematic Anatomy Laboratory	Irregular		
	Regional Anatomy		1	
	Histology Lect.	2		
	Histology Lab.	1		
	Embryology	1		
	Physiology, Lect., Lab. and Dem.	3	2	1
Biochemistry, Lect., Lab. and Dem.	3	3		
Hygiene		2		
Bacteriology, Lect., Lab. and Dem.		2	2	
Pathology	{Lect.	6		
	{Lab.		1	
Materia Medica & Pharmacy	{Lect. and Lab.	3	0.5	
	{Pharmacy	0.5	0.5	
Medicine	{Diagnosis	3		
	{Lect.		3	3
	{Cl. Lect.		2	2
	{Cl. Dem.		Irregular	Irregular
	{General Lect.	3		
Surgery	{Special Lect.		3	3
	{Clin. Lect.		3	3
	{Bandaging	0.5		
	{Operation Ward		Irregular	Irregular
	{Cl. Dem.		Irregular	Irregular
Pediatrics	{Lect. and Cl. Lect.		1	1
	{Cl. Dem.		Irregular	Irregular
Skin and G.U.	{Lect. and Cl. Lect.		1	1
	{Cl. Dem.		Irregular	Irregular
E. N. and T.	{Lect. and Cl. Lect.		1	1
	{Cl. Dem.		Irregular	Irregular
Eye	{Lect. and Cl. Lect.		2	2
	{Cl. Dem.		Irregular	Irregular
Obstetrics and Gynecology	{Obst. Lect.		1	2
	{Gyn. Lect.		2	1
	{Cl. Lect.			2
	{Obst. Lab.			2
	{Cl. Dem.			Irregular
Neurology and Psychiatry	{Lect.		1	2
	{Cl. Lect.			Irregular
Dentistry	{Lect.		1	
	{Cl. Lect.			1
	{Cl. Dem.		Irregular	Irregular
Medical J. Lect. and Lab.				2
Drill	2	2		
Total Hours per week	35	35	30	31

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR SCHOOL YEAR

First Year.

Entrance Examination Fee	\$ 2.50	
Matriculation Fee	1.00	
Guarantee Deposit	12.50	
Tuition	50.00	
Laboratory Fee	15.00	
Books	20.00	— \$ 37.50
Board and Room	100.00	— 125.00
School Uniform	20.00	—
Incidentals	20.00	— 50.00
		<hr/>
		\$238.50 — \$311.00

Second Year.

Tuition	\$ 50.00	
Books	37.50	— \$ 50.00
Board & Room	100.00	— 125.00
Incidentals	20.00	— 50.00
		<hr/>
		\$207.50 — \$275.00

Third Year.

Tuition	\$ 50.00	
Books	50.00	— \$ 70.00
Board and Room	100.00	— 125.00
Incidentals	20.00	— 50.00
		<hr/>
		\$220.00 — \$295.00

Fourth Year.

Tuition	\$ 50.00	
Books	17.50	— \$ 25.00
Board and Room	100.00	— 125.00
Incidentals	20.00	— 50.00
Graduation Fee	12.50	
		<hr/>
		\$200.00 — \$262.50

Total Estimate : Low \$866.00 ; High \$1,143.50

THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Director - Dr. A. I. Ludlow,

Secretary - Dr. N. Found.

Dr. I. S. Yun.

Dr. M. H. Choi.

In order to promote research work by the workers in the various departments and to coordinate such work, there is an item in the budget designated for specific research purposes under the control of the Research Committee. This sum is a gift from Mr. J. L. Severance. The value of research work in such an institution is not alone for the light thrown upon obscure problems, but that it stimulates study and progress among the workers.

Among the problems that have been investigated are: The Incidence of Infections in Korea and Means that may be Used to Prevent Them, especially Parasitic Infections; The Nutritional and Diet Problems of the Korean People; Common Clinical Conditions such as Liver Abscess, Fmpyema, Hernia, Amebiasis; The Determination of Physiological Standards for the Korean People. Such investigations have already proven of value to the institutions and to the Korean people and some contribution has been made toward the solution of world problems. The number of papers published to date is 90.

REPORT OF SEVERANCE HOSPITAL

1931 - 32.

Medical Superintendent

Assistant Superintendent

Dr. D. B. Avison

Dr. Y. C. Rhee

Superintendent Nurses' Training School	Miss E. M. Lawrence
Supervisor	Miss M. B. Young
Supervisor	Miss M. V. Nelson
Supervisor	Miss Chung Ai Lee

At the beginning of the fiscal year the management of the hospital faced the surety of a decreased income from receipts from patients and some cut from the Missions. Every effort was put forth to control expenses and at the same time to keep up the service rendered to the highest possible grade under the circumstances and if possible to improve it.

Expenses were cut in two notable lines—by reduction of staff and in the cost of the food bills. No routine salary increases were made this year. Our internes received but Yen 3.00 per month aside from bed and board, those here on their second year received Yen 35.00 per month and those in their third year but Yen 70.00 per month. On the Nursing staff we replaced the higher salaried nurses as far as possible with new graduates. The reduction in the cost of food was effected by replacing a high-salaried dietitian with a nurse who, by proper supervision of the purchase of food stuffs and the employment of a lesser number of boys, greatly reduced the cost of the kitchen. This resulted in a saving of Yen 7,000 in the kitchen alone, over budget expectations.

An effort was made to improve the service of the Out-Patient Department by making a complete separation of our Teaching Clinics from the Pay Clinics. Unfortu-

nately this was, for various reasons, not possible till the last three months of the year. It has succeeded already to such an extent as not only greatly to improve our teaching but greatly to reduce the percentage of free work and definitely to increase our pay clinic. This reduction is largely explained by the fact that people who did not mind accepting free treatment when they could get it in the pay clinic rooms, where people could not recognize them as charity patients, now do not care to be so conspicuous. Plans are on foot to try to increase the actual number of pay patients by improving the appearance of the pay clinics and possibly by extending the hours.

A brief summary of the work for patients shows that up to March 29th, 1932, 2,551 patients were admitted as compared with 2,435 last year, with a total of 34,746 in-patient days as compared to 37,403 last year. The percentage of free in-patient days was reduced from 44% last year to 34% this year. This was made possible by a slight decrease in the number of free beds and by the cooperation of the doctors in discharging chronic cases. Of the total number of patients admitted, 27% were Christian at the time of admission as compared with 36.5% last year. There have been 87 deliveries as compared with 82 last year. In the operating room 706 operations were performed as compared with 751 last year. Of this number 563 were done under general anesthesia and 143 under local as compared with 636 and 115 respectively last year.

OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT

The statistics for the Out Patient Department are as follows :

O. P. D. PATIENTS

Dept.	Pay	Free	Total	Free %
General	11,846	6,486	18,332	35.3 %
Dental	823	529	1,352	
Total	11,669	7,015	19,684	

O. P. D. TREATMENTS

Dept.	Pay	Free	Hosp. and College Employees	Students	Total
General	30,033	28,447	2,766	2,211	63,457
Dental	4,578	912	44	17	5,551
Total	34,611	29,359	2,810	2,228	69,008

LIST OF DONATIONS

Several gifts for Mental Building anonymous	¥3,400.00
Rev. A. A. Pieters, for equipment of Mental Building	¥1,000.00
Seoul Foreign Sunday School, for ultra-violet penetrating glass for tubercular building (birthday money)	¥ 9.56
Baraca Club Bible Class, Toronto... ..	\$ 100.00
Supplies from Utica, Albany, Hudson, Brooklyn-Nassau Presbyterials	\$ 4,685.74
Members of Southern Presbyterian Mission towards making good the cut to our budget	¥ 310.63
Mr. J. L. Severance for Research	\$ 1,500.00

Mr. J. L. Severance and Mrs. F. F. Prentiss	\$10,000.00
Mr. J. L. Severance, Endowment	\$ 1,500.00
Minot, N. D., Presbyterian Sunday School, for support of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department	\$ 1,500.00
Dr. K. S. Oh, towards post-graduate study fund	¥ 80.00
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., for furnishing new Dental Building	¥ 576.77
Mr. Shattuck, for scale for Baby Welfare work	¥ 60.00
Seoul Foreign Sunday School, for children's cot	¥ 100.00
Seoul Municipality	¥ 380.00
Miss M. D. Walker	¥ 202.51
Government General Social Department	¥ 50.00
Mrs. J. F. Preston, for children's memorial cot	¥ 100.75
Balance Contribution to Manchurian Unit	¥ 25.49
From Students' Stunt Night	¥ 35.00
S. S. Class, Corona, Calif.	¥ 10.00
Anonymous Gift for work of Neurology Clinic	¥ 300.00

SEVERANCE UNION HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR NURSES AND MIDWIVES

The School for Nurses was established and opened for students in 1906 under the superintendency of Miss Esther L. Shields. Like the hospital, the School for Nurses was first under the Northern Presbyterian Mission but when the union in the Medical College was effected the Nurses' School also became part of the union. Up to 1924 our graduates had to pass a government examination for license. In 1924 the School was formally "designated" by the Governor-General as one whose regular graduates may be licensed as nurses and midwives without further government examination.

The aim of the School is to educate young women for the nursing profession and to give them a practical training in the principles of nursing through experience in the hospital. In our 183 bed hospital we offer women every opportunity to become competent, skilled and intelligent nurses. Experience is given in the following services—Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Gynecological, Pediatrical, Contagious, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Out-Patient Department and Baby Welfare Clinic.

The student residence is a four-storey brick building, fire-proof, containing fifteen rooms for nurses, furnished in foreign style, a library and reading room with a fair stock of up-to-date books, periodicals and professional magazines, a room for the head teacher, a visitors' and sewing room, two lecture rooms, a demonstration room, and a laundry for the nurses' private use.

A new class is admitted every spring. Each must make a formal application to enter and this must be in by the end of February each year. Applicants must show evidence of good character and high morals. They should apply in person to the Superintendent of Nurses when possible but when this is not possible the application may be made by letter. The applicant must be between the ages of sixteen and thirty. She must have completed at least two years of high school training and, other things being equal, preference is given to students who have finished the four years of high school. All applicants must take the entrance examinations on the following subjects—Japanese, Chinese and Mathemat-

ics. The entrance examinations as a rule are held on the last Thursday and Friday of March and the students are received into the dormitory the following day.

There are several organizations in the school which may be of interest to the reader. The Nursing Committee is appointed by the Administrative Council. It is composed of the President, Vice-President, Dean, Superintendent of the hospital, a member of the faculty of the College, the Superintendents of Nurses, one other foreign nurse, the head teacher in the dormitory and two other Korean nurses. Its purpose is to direct the policies of the school, accept and dismiss students, deal with any cases of grave misconduct and any other matters concerning the welfare and happiness of the students and graduate nurses and the care of the patients. The Teaching Committee is composed of the Dean, two Korean doctors (members of the teaching staff of the School), the dormitory head teacher, the secretary of the School and one foreign teacher besides the Superintendent of Nurses. This Committee meets at least once a term and deals with matters of teaching schedule, subject matter of lectures, etc. The Head Nurses' Meeting is held at least once a month. All the Korean and foreign nurses on the staff are members. They discuss matters of interest and importance to head nurses. A Nursing Procedure Manual is used as a guide in teaching this subject and is the rule to be followed by the nurses on the ward work. In the dormitory there are several organizations; first, the Y.W.C.A., which is

Anatomy and physiology...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Contagious diseases	...	...	...	...	...		1	1
Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...		1	1
Bacteriology	...	...	...	...	...		1	
Housekeeping	...	...	...	...	...		2	2 2

Second Year Students

Japanese language	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
Chinese characters	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
Ethics...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
English language	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
Practical nursing	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Housekeeping	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
Pathology	...	...	...	...	...		1	
Pediatric nursing	...	...	...	...	...		1	1
Medical nursing...	...	...	...	...	...			1
Surgical nursing...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1
Gynecology	...	...	...	...	...		1	1 1
Materia Medica...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2

Third Year Students

Japanese language	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Chinese characters	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Ethics...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
English language	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Practical nursing	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Medical nursing...	...	...	...	...	...		1	
Pharmacy	...	...	...	...	...		2	2
Midwifery	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
Skin and urology	...	...	...	...	...		1	1
Mental and nervous diseases	...	...	...	...	...			1
Diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Foreign cooking	...	...	...	...	...			2
Nursing history...	...	...	...	...	...		1	

**O. P. S. STATISTICS—PATIENTS & TREATMENTS BY CLASSES & DEPARTMENTS
1931 - 1932**

	Departments	Surg.	Med.	Paed.	Gyn. Obs.	Eye E.N.T.	Skin G.U.	Psy.	Emer- gency	TOTAL	Dental
Patients	Pay	2095	2984	1152	552	2593	2131	320	19	11,846	823
	Free	1393	1537	656	245	1125	1289	196	45	6,486	529
	Total	3488	4521	1808	797	3718	3420	516	64	18,332	1352
Treatments	Pay	6054	5438	2330	1841	5509	7484	1321	56	30,033	4578
	Free	5637	7177	1993	1269	4465	5126	2099	681	28,447	912
	Hosp. & College Employees	69	912	603	105	425	566	86		2,766	44
	S.N.T.S. & S.U.M.C. Students	72	810	294	44	345	569	77		2,211	17
	Total	11832	14337	5220	3259	10744	13745	3583	737	63,457	5551

18.6% 23% 8.2% 5% 17% 21.6% 5.6% 1% 100%

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

1931 - 1932

COST OF SERVICE

Departments	1930-1931	1931-1932
In-patient Department	¥ 110,746.71	¥ 98,929.37
Out-Patient Department	68,182.57	64,224.89
Totals	¥ 178,292.28	¥ 163,154.26

RECEIPTS FROM PATIENTS

Departments	1930-1931	1931-1932
In-patient Department	¥ 50,970.24	¥ 48,553.84
Out-Patient Department	43,997.29	39,631.46
Totals	¥ 94,967.53	¥ 88,185.30

COSTS & RECEIPTS PER IN-PATIENT DAY & PER O.P.D. TREATMENT

	1930 - 1931		1931 - 1932	
	I. P. Day	O. P. Treat.	I. P. Day	O. P. Treat't
Cost	¥ 2.96	¥ 0.98	¥ 2.83	¥ 1.01
Receipt	1.36	0.62	1.40	0.62
Loss	¥ 1.60	¥ 0.36	¥ 1.43	¥ 0.39

INCOME BY IN-PATIENT & OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENTS

Year	In-patient Department	Out-Patient Department
1928 - 1929	¥ 76,403.93	¥ 49,595.50
1929 - 1930	69,518.69	50,829.13
1930 - 1931	40,970.24	43,997.29
1931 - 1932	48,553.84	39,631.46









Miss Shields

Apr. 1935

REPORT FROM THE RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL DEPARTMENT
Severance Hospital, Seoul.

I. The enrollment of the first year class is 51 in all, out of which 5 are former students.

The 46 new students of this year may be generally characterized as follows:

1. Christian Standard

Now believers are 14, catechumens 7, baptized ones 18, and non-Christians 12.

2. Denominations.

Presbyterians are 24, Methodists 15, and Non-Christians 12.

3. Provinces from which they came.

12 from Kyungkeui to which Seoul belongs, 1 from North Choongchung, 1 from South Choongchung, 4 from North Chulla, 4 from South Chulla, 2 from South Kyungsang, 4 from Kangwon, 8 from North Pyung-An, 9 from South Pyeng-An, 1 from North Hamkyung, 4 from South Hamkyung, and none from South Kyung-Sang and Whanghai.

4. 46 of them live in Seoul and 5 out of the city.

5. The Churches in and out of the city they attend are 18.

BODY HEALED AND SOUL SAVED

A nun became a Christian.

Miss Lee Chook Sim, living near East Gate in Seoul, was a nun in the Chung Nang monastery for a number of years, came to Severance Hospital as a patient to rest on account of being in a run down condition physically. During her stay, about a few weeks, she heard of Christ and accepted Him as her Saviour. On discharge she went out from the hospital with new hope spiritually and physically. She found a new kind of life in Christ and immediately joined a Methodist Church and is a devout Christian now. We are in touch of her whereabouts and the latest report we have had of her through her pastor was that she attends Church very diligently and wants to help others who are in the same condition as she was in before becoming a Christian.

A School Boy Converted

A boy from Whanghai Province came to our hospital injured from a bicycle fall. While he stayed with us he was told of different Bible stories and of Jesus' love for all the children in the world. These stories stirred his little heart and he wanted to become a child of God. So he accepted Christ and went home rejoicing. He keeps in touch with us by sending a card now and then.

Mrs. Chang Chung Sook, 23 years of age, with her home in Whanghai Province, came to us in a pitiful condition. During her husband's absence from home she, like other fallen sisters, fell into temptation and made herself be in a condition with some other man's child.

In the meantime her husband in Japan sent her money to join him there. Realizing her condition, which her husband was ignorant about, she came to us for help. The doctor who examined her referred her to our Department. We wanted to do what was right and lawful before all eyes, so we thought the best place for her would be the Salvation Home. She was sent there and given the best care before and after the child's arrival. Now she is out of the Salvation Home and gone back to her own home. Due to Miss Shield's kindness and efforts, this woman was able to obtain the care she received from the Salvation Home.

Mr. Noe Moon Sick, a young man about 24 years of age, living in Seoul, came to our hospital very ill with pleurisy. Lying in bed, unable to be up and around, yet he received the message of Christ through the services held on the wards on Sundays and through the Christian workers around the hospital. Seeing that the life he lived before would not get him very far and that the only joy and happiness and life everlasting could only be obtained by being a Christian, he was converted and made a follower of Christ. He joined the Sang Dong Church as soon as he went home. Recently the pastor of that church informed us that he attended Church faithfully and that he is a good Christian.

NEW STRENGTH AND ENCOURAGEMENT

My. Pyen Suk Koo, a young man of 24 years of age formerly of Kyungsang, went to Pyung-An Province to work on the Railroad. His salary hardly enabled him to obtain even a decent meal and lodging, so he decided to go back home. With no means to take him on his long journey to down south he walked from Heuichun, Pyeng-An Province, to Seoul which took him 15 days. Being exhausted and in need of food, he stopped at Severance Hospital for aid. After hearing his sad story, and besides being a Christian man, we referred him to Miss Shields whose aid was gladly given and made it possible for the man to reach home safely. On returning home he immediately wrote a nice letter of grateful appreciation and said that "Now I know Severance Hospital does not only stand for the care of the physically sick ones but it also gives new strength and encouragement to the weary ones, and I shall ever remember her for helping me out."

Har Pan'Cho, a beggar boy of 20 years old, came ~~to~~ in the hospital with epistaxis and relapsing fever and went out with his health restored. His own clothes were burned and now clothes purchased at 2:50 yen given by Dr. McLaren. Such tracts as the Way of Life, Jesus the Saviour of Men, and John 3:16 were given to him as he went out of the hospital. Medicines were supplied to him through the kindness of Dr. Martin.

Patients-admitted to Severance Hospital for the month
of April, 1935.

245 - Christians

231 - Non-Christians.

昭和十一年
四月二十九日

天長節奉祝宴會次第書

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一 餘興 同一時二十分開始

一 宴會 午後二時三十分爆竹

合圖ヲ以テ來賓入場

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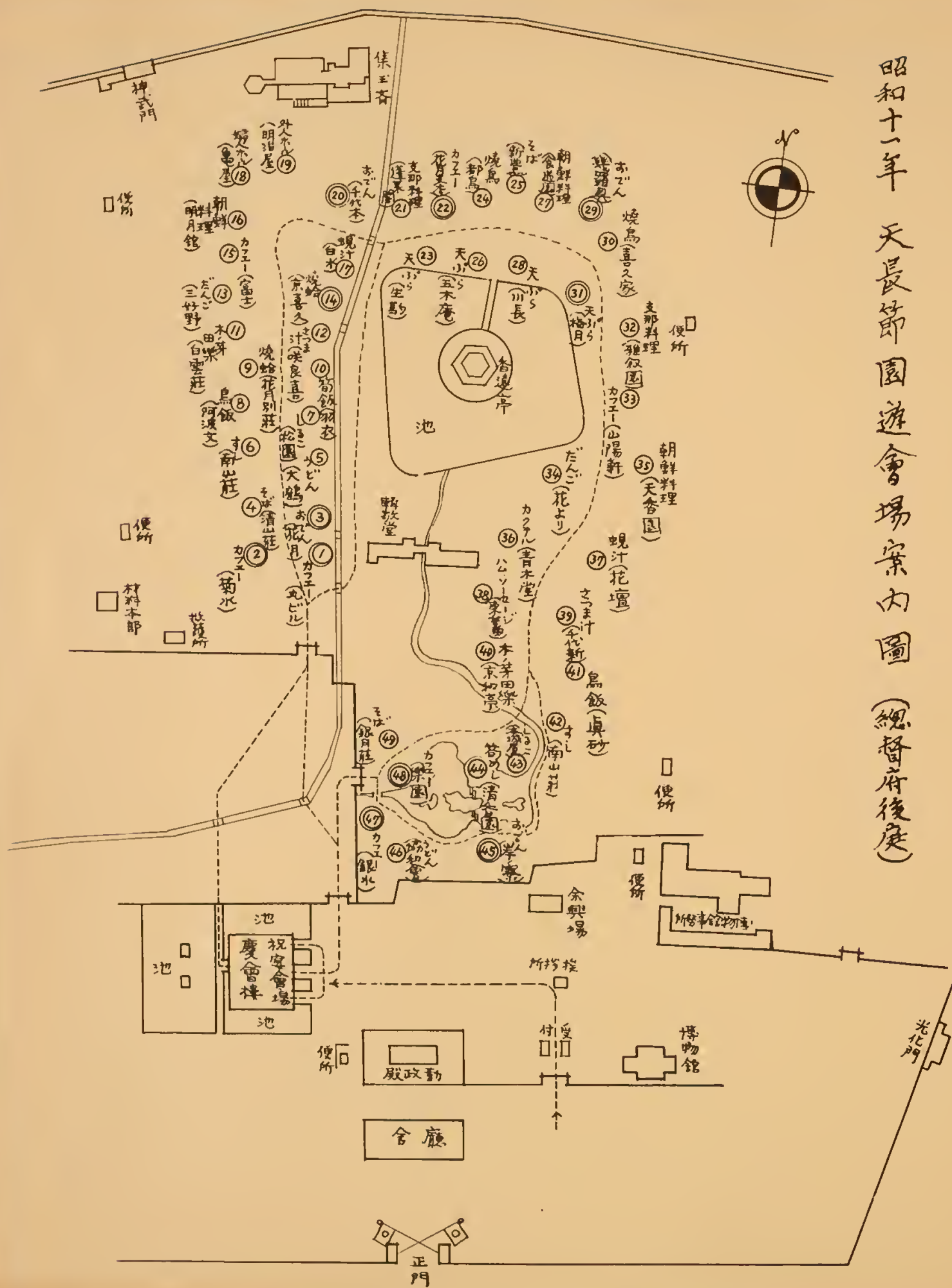
督發聲萬歲三唱

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昭和十一年 天長節園遊會場案内圖 (總督府後庭)



Dr. M. U. Koh and Dr. Y. S. Lee

An Appreciation

BY A. I. LUDLOW, M. D., D. Sc.

IT IS WITH PLEASURE that the writer accepts the invitation of the Editor of THE KOREA MISSION FIELD, to give a brief sketch of the two men associated with him in the surgical department of the Severance Union Medical College.

During the first ten years of my professional career in America and the past twenty in Korea, it has been my good fortune to work with many men of sterling character and ability. Among these associates the two who have won a place in my heart, second to none, are Drs. Koh and Lee.

The interest in these surgeons, however, is more than a personal one, so we trust that the following account may be enjoyed by their many friends in America, as well as by those in Korea.

Dr. M. U. Koh was born in Haiju, Korea, on March 13, 1883. In early childhood he studied the Chinese characters and then entered the Presbyterian mission school in Fusan. He assisted in the mission hospital in the same place from 1896 to 1909. During the furlough of the mission doctor, in 1902, he worked for a year with the British and Foreign Bible Society of Seoul. During a second furlough period, he spent a year in Tokyo, studying Japanese. In 1910, he was one of a thousand applicants who took the examination for entrance to the first class of the Government Medical College in Seoul, ranking twenty-third in the examination. After a year and a half in the Government college he entered the Severance Union Medical College and graduated in 1913. He served as interne in Severance Hospital from 1913 to 1914. He was the first graduate to pass the Government Examination for License to Practice Medicine in Chosen, in August 1913.

From 1914 until 1920 he had charge of the medical work of the Suan Gold Mines and

while there organized a primary school and a small church among the Korean mine employees. He returned to Severance Union Medical College and Hospital in 1920. He was made a regular member of the faculty and was also elected as an elder in the South Gate Church on the hospital compound. In September 1926, he went to America and after six months of study in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, entered the Long Island Hospital Medical College where he received his degree of M.D. in June 1928. This same year his eldest daughter graduated from the Ewha College (Department of Music) in Seoul, while his second daughter graduated from Doshisha College in Kyoto, Japan. She was the only Korean in the class of 138 and was the youngest member of the class. Both are pursuing post-graduate study, the eldest daughter at Wesleyan College, Georgia, and the second daughter at the University of Michigan.

Upon his return to Korea in July 1928, Dr. Koh again took up his work in the surgical department and has received his full qualifications from the Educational Department of the Government.

Dr. Y. S. Lee, was born in Pyengyang, Korea, on October 12, 1894. He completed two years work in the Pyengyang College and after graduating from the Severance Union Medical College in 1919, went to China where he served as a member of the Surgical Staff of the Peking Union Medical College. Upon the completion of his two and a half years service the surgeon in charge wrote thus of Dr. Lee: "He has been a consistently hard and conscientious worker, with the interest of the patients and the service always at heart. He has taken responsibility well, has been quick to size up situations and act accordingly; he

has been thoughtful and considerate in all his relations with patients, nurses and doctors ; has mastered English so that he both speaks and writes extremely well ; has developed beyond his opportunities and responsibilities ; and has shown high ideals in his surgical work. I am pleased to have been associated with him so closely and consider you fortunate to have such a man working with you. We will always be glad to receive any Koreans of Lee's type whom you may see fit to send us for work."

In the following two years, spent in the surgical service at Severance Hospital, Dr. Lee more than fulfilled every word of the above recommendation. Like Dr. Koh, he also was elected an elder of the South Gate Church shortly after joining our staff. He went to America in September 1924, entering the senior class of Northwestern University Medical School and graduating the following June. Through his own effort he secured an internship in the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled in New York City, where he had a year of good training in Orthopedic Surgery.

The two years of study abroad having been utilized to such good advantage, Dr. Lee returned to Korea in October, 1926, and again took up his work on the surgical staff of the Severance Union Medical College, this time as a full member of the faculty. In June 1927 he received his qualifications as a teacher

from the Educational Department of the Government. Words are inadequate to express my appreciation of the way in which Dr. Lee carried on the work of the surgical department during the period of June 1927 to June 1928, when both Dr. Koh and myself were in America.

Before sending Drs. Koh and Lee to America, we were convinced that they both had the character and ability necessary for those who we hoped would become leaders of the surgical profession in Korea. There are many evidences of the fulfillment of this hope, for here are two men, of attractive personality, elders in the same church, able to read and converse in Japanese, Chinese and English, in addition to their own language ; graduates, not only of Severance but also of 'class A' American Medical Colleges, qualified as teachers by the Government, and both professors of Surgery who have performed most of the operations of general surgery.

Looking back twenty years to conditions upon my arrival in Korea, it is hard to realize the great progress which has been made in surgery, in such a comparatively short time, and it gives us a great thrill to know that we now have Koreans, such as Dr. M. U. Koh and Dr. Y. S. Lee, who can take their place side by side with the best surgeons of other countries.

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and

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R. Grierson, M. D.	(C. P.)	S. D. Kim	(Presb. Assem.)
A. G. Fletcher, M. D.	(N. P.)	S. H. Hong, M. D.	(Alumni)
Bishop H. Welch	(M. E.)		

Terms expire 1927.

E. Adams	(N. P.)	W. R. Cate, M. D.	(M. E. S.)
C. L. Phillips	(N. P.)	J. S. Ryang	(Coopted)
E. W. Anderson, M. D.	(M. E. S.)	H. H. Cynn	(Coopted)
J. D. Van Buskirk, M. D.	(M. E.)	P. S. Kim	(Presb. Assem.)
R. M. Wilson, M. D.	(S. P.)	P. H. Shin	(Alumni)

THE FACULTY

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Vice-President	J. D. Van Buskirk, M. D.
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The Faculty

Oliver R. Avison, Phm. B., M. D., C. M., M. D. (Hon. Causa) (1893)* President.
Jesse Watson Hirst, A. M., M. D. (1904) Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics.
Alfred Irving Ludlow, A. B., M. D., F. A. C. S. (1912) Professor of Surgery.
Keung-Seun Oh, M. D. (1913) Professor of Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Diseases.
James Dale Van Buskirk, M. D. (1913) Professor of Physiology & Biochemistry.
Thomas Drummond Mansfield, A. B., M. D. (1920) Professor of Anatomy.
John Leslie Boots, A. B., D. D. S. (1921) Professor of Dentistry.
Douglas Bray Avison, M. B., M. C. P. & S. (Ont.) (1923) Professor of Pediatrics.
Suk-Hoo Hong, M. D. (Assistant 1908, Assoc. Prof. 1913, Prof. 1922) Professor of Otology, Rhinology & Laryngology.
Joe Elmer Rex Taylor, Phar. G. (1924) Professor of Materia Medica & Pharmacy.
Arthur Holmes Norton, A. B., M. D. (1923) Professor of Ophthalmology.
Charles Inglis McLaren, B. S., M. D. (1923) (Part time 1912-1914) Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry.
William Robert Cate, A. B., M. D. (1923) Professor of Medicine.
Ho-Sup Shim, Igakutokugyoshi (1916) Associate Professor of Medicine.
Myung-Wu Koh, M. B. (1919) Associate Professor of Surgery.
Byron Y. S. Koo, M. D. (1924) Associate Professor of Pediatrics.
Kwan-Yung Lee, Phar. G. (1924) Associate Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica.

(*Figures show the year of appointment to the faculty).

Special Lecturers

Tomomitsu Watabiki, Lecturer in Hygiene & Public Health.
 Binsuke Amagishi, Lecturer in Bacteriology.
 Aio Tojo, Lecturer in Pathology.
 Senzo Uchida, Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.
 Chijun Murayama, Lecturer in Ethics & Japanese Language.

Instructors

Kunnosuke Sato, Instructor in Drill.
 Herbert Spencer Crolly, Instructor in English.
 Paul D. Choi, M. B., Instructor in Parasitology & Pathology.
 Soo-Wun Rhee, M. B., Instructor in Neurology.
 Yong-Sul Lee, M. B., Instructor in Surgery (on leave of absence for study in U. S. A.)
 Lion K. Jung, X-Ray Technician (U. S. Army Medical College) Instructor in X-Ray & Electrotherapy.

CLINICAL STAFF

Superintendent of Clinical Work, J. W. Hirst, M. D.

Department of Medicine

Chief, W. R. Cate, M. D.
 Assistant Chief, H. S. Shim, Igakutokugyoshi.
 Assistants :
 Seun-I Pak, M. B.
 Wee-Pyung Pak, M. B.

Department of Surgery

Chief, A. I. Ludlow, M. D.
 Assistant Chief, M. U. Koh, M. B.
 Assistants, Kyu-Wun Chung, M. B.
 Chai-Ha Im, M. B.
 Special Assistant, Yong-Sul Lee, M. B.
 (on leave of absence in U. S. A.)

Department of Gynecology & Obstetrics

Chief, J. W. Hirst, M. D.
 Assistant, Dong-Sup Chung, M. B.

Department of Pediatrics

Chief, D. B. Avison, M. B.
 Assistant Chief, Byron Y. S. Koo, M. D.

Department of Neurology

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 Assistant, S. W. Rhee, M. B.

Department of Ophthalmology

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 Assistant, In-Mo Cho, M. B.

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 Assistant, Hui-Young Kim, M. B.

Department of Skin & Genito-Urinary Diseases

Chief, K. S. Oh, M. D.
 Assistant, Ha-Won Yi, M. B.

Department of Roentgenology

Chief, Lion K. Jung
 Assistant, Il-Sun Ye

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Chief, J. L. Boots, D. D. S.
 Assistant Chief, J. A. McAnlis, D. D. S.
 Assistants : Han-Sik Rhee
 Seh-Chin Cha
 Seung-Do Moon

Clinical Laboratories

Chief, Paul D. Choi, M. B.
 Assistants : Chun Soon-Chang
 Jun Yun-Kil
 Yun Jung-Sup

Hospital Resident

Pyung-Kan Koh, M. B.

Pharmacy Department

Chief, J. E. Rex Taylor, Phar. G.
 Assistant Chief, K. Y. Lee, Phar. G.
 Assistants : Son Yung-Kung
 Hong Pyung-Uk
 Tong Chong-Wun

Nursing Department

Miss Edna Lawrence, R. N., Superintendent of Nurses.
 Esther L. Shields, R. N.
 Mabel B. Young, R. N. (on furlough)
 Elizabeth Roberts, R. N.
 Mrs. A. I. Ludlow, R. N.
 Mrs. J. A. Mcanlis, R. N.
 Chung Do-Eun
 Kim Yun-Sil
 Ye Sun-Hyo
 Yi Hyo-Kyung
 Le Yang-Sook
 Kim Hanna
 Choi Shin-Eun
 Pak Chun-Sun
 Kim Chung-Hi
 Yu Chung-Ok
 Re Kyu-Chung
 Kim Kyu-Chun
 Night supervisor
 Day " "
 O.P.D. " "
 Skin Clinic " "
 Operating Room Supervisor
 Head nurse
 " "
 " "
 " "
 " "
 Evening supervisor
 Eye Clinic



PATHOLOGY LABORATORY



COLLEGE AND OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT



PRESIDENT O. R. AVISON,
PHM. B., M. D., C. M., M. D. (HON. CAUSA), LL. D.
To whose faith and courage, vision and energy
"Severance" owes its development.

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No. 10

"Severance"

J. D. VANBUSKIRK, M. D.

THE INSTITUTION POPULARLY called "Severance" includes the Severance Union Medical College, Severance Hospital, Severance Hospital School for Nurses and Midwives, Severance Wholesale Medical Supply Co., Severance Pharmacy, and the Severance Optical Shop. It is the largest missionary institution in Korea and one of the largest of the whole missionary field.

The property is worth ₩ 400,000 at a conservative estimate.

There are 32 Westerners (including 13 wives), 20 Korean doctors, 4 pharmacists, dentists and X-ray technicians, 6 Japanese time-teachers, 12 Korean graduate nurses, and over 100 other Korean employees, besides 70 medical students and 30 student nurses, over 250 workers and students connected with "Severance."

Over 2 000 patients are cared for in the Hospital each year and 70,000 treatments are given in the Out-patient Department.

The expenditures for last year were ₩ 298,008.48 (excluding Missionary support and inter-departmental charges).

"Severance" last year rendered probably the largest charity service of single institution in Korea. The cost of 13,670 free in-patient-days and 29,638 out-patient treatments was over ₩ 60,000.00.

This work in itself is a big Christian service. There is also the surpassing opportunity to present Christ in a winsome way to 2,000 sick folks and their friends in the Hospital and the hundreds that daily throng the out-patient department and the results are worth while though not equal to the great opportunity.

"Severance" is not only an institution to render this big service, it is a training station. Korean young men here learn medical science and young women the art of nursing; both are led by precept and example to live not unto themselves but as followers of the Master Healer to serve in His spirit. Thus the influence of "Severance" spreads through all Korea, thus the Christian doctors and nurses of the Korean Church are being trained to "carry on."

We have found our friends even in Seoul do not comprehend the work done in "Severance" and we welcome this opportunity to present the work to all the readers of the "K. M. F." We seek understanding, cooperation, and genuine interest in our work—it is not only "ours", it is *yours* and we are your representatives on the job.

Present Problems

J. D. VANBUSKIRK, M. D.

1. *Financial Problem.*

LET US TAKE the easiest problem first. The total expenditures for the work (excluding missionary support, cross entries and business departments,) during the past year were ₩ 205,440.55. The Boards and Missions gave a total for budget purposes of ₩ 30,535.23 and special donations and donated supplies from the home-land amounted to ₩ 33,766.49, or approximately ₩ 64,000.00 from the church at home leaving ₩ 140,000.00 to be raised locally, i. e. the work is more than $\frac{2}{3}$ self-supporting. It is no easy task to raise ₩ 140,000.00, and last year was one of financial stringency owing to crop failures from both floods and drought in different sections of Korea.

There were at least 67,305 treatments in the out-patient department and out-calls last year and, excluding the support of the missionary doctors, the average cost was ₩ 1.00 each at treatment, including medicines, dressings, up keep of buildings, and salaries of Korean assistants. 29,638 free treatments were given and medicines furnished, that is 44% of this work was charity.

The Hospital shows 49% of its work to have been free. There were 13,670 in-patient days for which the patients could not pay, out of the total of 27,898 days. 649 charity patients stayed in the Hospital an average of 21 days each, compared to 9.5 days in the case of folks who were able to pay for their care. These poor folks needed to stay longer for they were in poorer physical condition when they came and needed longer time for recovery, and they can not care for themselves so soon after leaving the Hospital. The average cost per patient per day last year was ₩ 2.66 (excluding missionary salaries), compared to the average for U. S. ward-patients \$4.64.

It will be seen that our charity work in the O. P. D. and Hospital at the average rate per

day and per treatment, cost "Severance" ₩ 66,000.00 besides the service of the missionary doctors supported by the missions. Even granting that "charity cases" did not receive as much in service as the others, the cost of this service can not be less than ₩ 50,000.00 plus the support of the missionary doctors. This ₩ 50,000.00 to 60,000.00 has to be found somehow. The "pay-patients" paid an average of ₩ 3.18 per day, so that they gave a small margin to help with the cost of the charity-cases.

It is well known that it costs more to run a medical college than the students can pay in fees. It took ₩ 20,000.00 plus the missionary salaries to make up the cost of the training of 70 medical students. The service rendered by the student nurses is considered to offset the cost of their training.

There is no real hope of making the Hospital, O. P. D. or Medical College self-supporting. It can't be done in the U. S. if any charity work is done and it can't be done in Korea. The similar institutions in the home-lands receive millions for plant and have large endowments and receive large support from the constituent churches. "Severance" not only needs money for enlarged buildings, but it urgently needs endowment. We feel there are future possibilities in the way of support from the Korean church, but that can only come to any large extent after the church is able to support its regular work as it can not now.

"Severance" has undertaken some business ventures with the purpose of turning any profits into the support of the clinical work. The Optical Shop is making a nice profit, about 20% last year. The retail store, "Severance Pharmacy", is as yet in the process of paying for its building and stock, it has no profit to turn to the other work. The Wholesale department, "Severance Wholesale

Medical Supply Co.," has good prospects of profits; we have lately succeeded in getting agencies for some of the best firms in the U. S. and get real Wholesaler's discounts for the first time. But for reasons not yet clear, we got no profit from this business last year.

It is not unusual to hear complaints and criticisms that "Severance" charges are "too high" and the service poor. We are conscious of deficiencies in the service but we also feel there is no better available here and we are striving to more nearly meet the needs. When our friends realize how hard it is raise \$140,000.00 a year perhaps they will be more tolerant of the charges. The fact is that "Severance" charges *not* "high" in comparison with similar institutions, and that "Severance" has had to borrow several thousand yen to carry on the last year.

This financial problem is easiest to solve for money can answer it.

2. *Problem of Housing a Work Too Big for the Buildings.*

The Hospital was not originally planned for patients in the basement, but the demands of the sick have been so great that 35 beds have been crowded down there, most of them being for free cases. A building planned for 40 beds now has 75 in use. The hospital averaged over 80% of capacity all the year. The free wards are nearly always crowded. Miss Roberts says it is hard to keep the beds clean when folks are waiting for another to leave, when a new patient occupies the bed before it is cold. There is no more serious strain on the workers than to turn away needy folks from the Hospital because there is no bed and yet this is our common experience. Patients have waited weeks to get a chance to enter the Hospital for needed operations. Patients have crowded out needed service rooms. Anyone seeing the Hospital will realize the need for more room.

The throng of sick folks and their friends in the O. P. D. fill all the available space; there are over 200 sick folks there every day. The latest attempt to relieve the crowding is to

begin seeing cases at 9.00 in instead 10.30 as formerly and so to distribute the crowd through a longer period. This has helped some. But the doctors are all cramped for working space and waiting patients are crowded together, rich and poor, men and women, clean and foul—and sometimes the latter make it unpleasant for all the others—all have to wait together.

The Medical College could well use all the building that now houses also the O. P. D., business offices, and Wholesale Drug business. We really have but one lecture room for the Medical College, Anatomy has taken over part of the unfinished attic for its work, Biochemistry and Physiology Laboratories are in almost constant use for lectures, the Pathology Laboratory does also for Histology, Biology, and general lectures as well as post-mortems. Chemistry and Pharmacy have been crowded down into a dark room in the basement.

Yet for all the needs of the Medical College and O. P.D. we put first in order of urgency, the need for more Hospital room. A gift of \$100,000.00 is available for starting a new hospital but we dare not enlarge the hospital without endowment or other funds for current expenses.

This housing problem is fundamentally a financial one; but it also is one of organization and staff, so as to utilize the space available to best advantage. We are proud that visitors who know medical work all over the world, have paid "Severance" the compliment of saying they never saw more work in an equal space and more complete utilization of every available bit of space.

3. *The Problem of how to make a true Christian Impress on the Crowds.*

There is a crowd of 250 sick folks in the O. P. D. every day all eager to see the doctor at once, they are not "long" on patience and many of them are "short" on ordinary intelligence; the clerks know that if money can not be secured from these folks there will inevitably be a deficit, they also know some of

them are able to pay and lie to try to get free treatment. Under such conditions it is hard to uniformly "keep sweet". We are sorry and ashamed that there are too many failures in Christian courtesy.

The patients and their friends have only one fixed idea, that of getting the best treatment they can as soon as they can. The doctors, nurses and clerks are all rushed in their efforts to treat the throng, and to satisfy the demands—often unreasonable—Christian love is put to a sore trial. It would be easy to excuse some failure in making the true Christian impress. We fail greatly in "buying up the opportunity", yet there is much of Christian kindness shown, and many folks helped to realize a little of God's love in Christ Jesus.

There is a better opportunity to make a real impress on the folks in the Hospital. Doctors and nurses and others are not so hurried and the patient has time to listen. The patient kindness of nurses and the evident sympathy of doctors, warm many hearts and Jesus is better known. An old woman after 3 weeks in the Hospital said to the nurse on leaving, "I am just an ignorant old woman, I don't know anything about the doctrines, but if the Jesus doctrine makes folks treat others as you all have treated me, I want to follow the Jesus way." Even the expression of her face had been changed and sweetened in the 3 weeks contact with Jesus in the form of Christian doctors and nurses.

With over 2,000 patients in the wards and 70,000 in the O. P. D. every year "Severance" offers an unsurpassed opportunity for personal evangelism.

"Severance" employs an ordained pastor evangelist and two Biblewomen. These talk to patients and help them get the attention desired and then give tracts and gospels and speak a word for Jesus. They thus preach to hundreds every month, and the seed will not all be lost. They also follow patients to their homes after recovery and renew their interest. In the year they report 320 men and women actually joining the churches near

their homes. It is in this follow-up work that the church will reap from the sowing.

We have just received a new gift to enable us to have a second evangelist, so the men can alternate their work of follow-up, as the Biblewomen now do.

We crave your sympathy and help in this difficult problem that money cannot solve, only the abiding Christ having His way in us can make the impress of the work and workers truly Christian.

4. *The Problem of Training Doctors and Nurses for Christian Service.*

We have no real interest in training simply doctors and nurses in "Severance". We are vitally interested in training Christian doctors and nurses. We want students with a Christian motive, not just a selfish ambition or simply the purpose to be good doctors and nurses. Only the best is worthy of being called Christian so we must give the best medical and nursing education possible for us to give. We also feel that a Christian doctor or nurse is a better doctor or nurse than others, they have resources and power beyond others.

Of the 70 medical students only 4 are not baptized Christians, all the nurses are members of the church. Many of them have the real Christian motive in their studies; they desire to fit themselves to serve their people. I doubt if many have much idea of serving the church, though all expect to be loyal church members and do their part—The common idea of only ministers and Biblewomen being church-workers is found among them too.

We have daily chapel exercises and the attendance, though voluntary, is good. Up to the last year, we have had Bible classes outside hours, and they have done real good. This past year we have had Bible classes one hour a week for each class, during the regular periods and, of course, the attendance has been better. Dr. McLaren conducted a class on the Life of Christ for the Freshman class. Rev. Pyen Sung Ok has had a class for the Soph-

omores, taking up the O. T. Prophets with them. I took the Juniors and Seniors together for most of the year, studying with them problems and questions about the Christian religion. Dr. W. M. Clark discussed with them questions about the Bible. Rev. E. W. Koons took up devotional studies from the poetical books of the O. T. We all feel these classes have been helpful to an intelligent faith and inspiring to Christian life. This year we will have still other leaders for discussion periods, and we plan to take up for their last lessons the gospel of John and once more bring them face to face with the Master.

The nurses have their Bible classes, and they show a sweet Christian spirit in their daily life. They and the medical students regularly attend church. Many of them are active in church and Sunday School.

"Severance" has graduated 141 doctors and nurses to date. There have been some shipwrecks of faith and failures in living worthily of the Name. There have been others of little positive power for Christian uplift in their community. But most of them have held fast their faith and are real factors in the uplift of their communities. Some of them are glowing Christian workers, second to none in their power and influence for good and their Christian zeal. We would rejoice that all were as these, but we thank God and take courage as we think of them.

Money can not solve this problem. Only Spirit-filled men and women leading the students can fulfill this opportunity.

5. The Problem of Promoting Korean Cooperation and Ultimate Devolution of Missionary Responsibility.

Ever since the incorporation of the "Severance" Board of Managers Koreans have been members of the Board. There are at present 10 Koreans on the Board out of a total of 29 members. Their service as members of the Board has been a real contribution to its work, but it is only fair to say that their part has been a minor one to date. We have desired that they should feel "Severance" to be theirs,

but it is hardly a reasonable desire so far. The land and building have all been provided by Americans. Mission Boards make large annual grants to its maintenance, most of the administrative authority is in missionary hands and missionaries are in the majority in the Faculty and Board of Managers. It is only natural for the missions to act as if "Severance" belonged to them and for the Koreans to feel that it is something the missionaries began and use to serve the Korean people. Until more administrative responsibility and the majority of teachers and managers are Koreans, we have no right to expect them to feel it belongs to them and to their church.

We need not expect much Korean financial support for a missionary-controlled institution. Yet it may do us good to know that ₩ 100,000.00 of our income last year came from Korean purses, while the missions and church at home furnished only about ₩ 160,000.00 including the support of the missionaries.

We have at present 6 Koreans as full members of the faculty and 4 others as teaching assistants now. Dr. C. S. Kim, one of our graduates, has spent over 4 years in the U. S. and has graduated from Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health with the degree of Doctor of Public Health (D. P. H.) He will take his place on our faculty in October this year. Dr. Y. S. Lee has just graduated from Northwestern University Medical School and after a year of further study will return to work in his Alma Mater. Dr. Y. O. Choi has received his B. S. degree and is now in Emory University Medical School, we expect him later to join our staff. Dr. H. Y. Oh, son of our well-known Dean, has been elected President of the Korean Students Federation in the U. S. A., he is now studying in Emory University Medical School to prepare for work with us. Also during the year Drs. Paul Choi, M. U. Koh, and S. W. Rhee took courses in the Peking Union Medical College. The above are all graduates of our school and will in a few years have leading places on our

faculty. Dr. H. S. Shim, one of our teachers, has spent the last year in the Tokyo Imperial University, his second year there. Dr. S. H. Hong, one of our first graduating class has been granted recognition by the Government as a "full professor" after his year in the U. S. We plan to send others for post-graduate study in the near future, thus to build up a strong Korean faculty.

Besides these of our graduates, we have strengthened our staff during the past year by the addition of Mr. K. Y. Lee, a graduate of the University of Ill. Pharmaceutical Department. He teaches Chemistry and Pharmacy. Dr. Y. S. Koo, M. D. from Emory University, is in our Department of Pediatrics. Mr. L. K. Jung, who was trained in the U. S. Army Medical College and spent several years in U. S. Army Hospitals as X-Ray technician, is now on our staff.

The salaries paid to our Korean doctors are not high, most or all of them could earn far more in practice. They prefer loyalty to sacrifice for their people's good and to render their service for the Master's sake. These are worthy colleagues of missionaries.

Without the faithful and highly efficient work of our graduate nurses, we could not carry on now. They are taking responsibility as head nurses and some are teaching. The future is in their hands.

Some of us older missionaries will soon see these our professional "sons" take our places and thus have our joy made full. Then the problem will be reversed, it will be how can Missions cooperate with them—Speed the day!

The past year has seen a big step in Korean

cooperation. The Koreans in their confidence in "Severance" have turned over to us more than ₩ 12,000.00 in cash, and a large subscription list, for the erection of an Isolation Building. This building is now nearing completion. This is the first large gift of Koreans to a missionary institution in Seoul, may it be the first-fruits of a large harvest! And may we missionaries have the grace to yield the first-place as soon as the time comes and the vision to see when "the time" has arrived!

6. *The Problem of Public Health Education.*

Up to this time "Severance" has not had a program of health education outside the institution. Some booklets on hygiene have been written, some lectures given and some public health work has been done, but in no systematic way. The time is ripe for a forward move in this line. "Severance" owes it to the community to make better known the ways of healthy living; particularly is it needful to promote health education in the mission schools for boys and girls.

I have not looked for work to do, yet I felt I could wait no longer to start this work. So last year I gave a weekly lecture to students of the Methodist Theological Seminary on Science and Health. This year I have added two more schools to my list and expect soon to have a book on Healthy Living in print for the students. I have also given occasional lectures on the same line to other groups, and others of our faculty have done likewise.

We feel it is providential that Dr. C. S. Kim comes to take up Public Health Education as part of his work. We expect to make an impress for good on the students of our church schools and through them on the whole people.

Plans for the Development of "Severance".

J. D. VAN BUSKIRK, M. D.

MANY HINTS of these plans are to be found in the discussion of Present Problems. Let us briefly summarize them here :

Our President, Dr. O. R. Avison, has been in America for over a year promoting these plans. His successes have not been small, though as yet quite inadequate. He is seeking for \$1,250,000.00 for buildings and endowment for "Severance". He has received a gift of \$100,000.00 for the first Wing of the New Hospital from Mr. J. L. Severance and Mrs. F. F. Prentiss, son and daughter of the donor of present plant, and they in their own interest are continuing the work begun by their father. These friends have also given \$7,500.00 for land, and are giving \$10,000.00 a year to the current budget, and in other ways helping on the work. They rightly feel that "Severance" is a "Union" institution and should receive support from others. Word has also come of individual churches taking responsibility for parts of the work and the campaign now on should result in many gifts for "Severance" large and small.

The second large property item is for additions to the Medical College and O. P. D. building; three extensions are planned and they will cost about \$138,000.00. They will provide for a school of 150—200 students and 500 patients a day in the O. P. D. A second wing to the Hospital is planned to cost \$80,000.00. Additions to the Nurses' Dormitory are imperative, they will cost \$20,000.00 for each of 2 additions to be built when the Hospital wings are erected.

We have no dormitory for Medical Students, so the boys have to room and board where they can. We want \$25,000.00 for a dormitory for them. Homes for missionary

and Korean teachers are needed, \$50,000.00 will be required to meet this need. Other buildings, such as kitchen and laundry and chapel are needed, too.

The biggest single item in the program is for endowment, we need at least \$500,000.00 for this greater "Severance." As stated before, we can not go on with the enlargement of the Hospital even though we have the money for the building, until endowment or other income is provided. The glory of our work is that the poor are ministered unto, and we can not do more of this without more income.

The plans call for a Medical College taking in 50—60 students each year, with a total enrollment of 150—200. They can be taught with but little increase in staff as easily as we now teach 70, if we have rooms adequate. We can now only admit 20 students a year for want of class and laboratory rooms. The enlarged Hospital will accommodate about 200 patients, and will enable us to render a much better grade of service to all. But we may frankly admit that we can not expect the fees from patients to carry the enlarged work. Hospitals in the homelands do not so expect, nor can we.

We do not expect all the money for this development to come from the homelands, we expect part of it from Koreans, as they have made a start with the New Isolation Building. We expect to make "Severance" more truly theirs and some day, not too far distant, the Korean Christian church will have her sons and daughters doing the work and carrying the responsibility of "Severance". The Korean Christian will manifest the spirit of his Master who could not leave the poor and sick to suffer but "took upon him our infirmities and bare our diseases".

Honor Your Profession*

BY A. I. LUDLOW, M. D., F. A. C. S.

THIS DAY IS UNIQUE in the history of our institution. The graduating classes of the Severance Union Medical College and the School for Nurses, unite for the first time in their commencement exercises.

"The end of the exploration is the beginning of the enterprise." During the past years you have been exploring the realms of Medicine and Nursing. Now you are ready to begin your profession. You have completed your course of prescribed study but you are only at the commencement of your career as doctors and nurses. My task will be accomplished if you remember only the subject of this address: "Honor Your Profession".

I. *In the first place, Honor Your Profession because of its history.*

From the time when the Great Physician, "went about doing good" to the present day, Medicine has had a wonderful history, especially during the past fifty years which have been marked by amazing advances in every line of medical research. The history of Nursing, though not so well known, is of great interest. Its evolution was brought about mainly by three causes, namely; (1) Religion, (2) War, (3) Science.

It was religion which first induced ladies in the earlier centuries of Christianity to take up the care of the sick as a charitable act. It was War which prompted Florence Nightingale to proceed with the nursing of the sick and wounded soldiers. It was Science which further revolutionized nursing, increasing the dignity of the calling, inducing persons of a superior class to enter it, enlarging the demand for their services and multiplying the means for educating them. Honor your Profession for its remarkable history and for the honorable names connected with it.

II. *In the second place, Honor Your Pro-*

fession because of its present day accomplishment.

Before the days of Pasteur and Lister operations even though simple were attended with a frightful mortality. Whenever the surgeon operated in those days Death stood by waiting his toll. What a difference today! The head, chest, abdomen, and even the heart (so near the surface and yet for hundreds of years out of the surgeon's reach) are operated upon with comparative safety.

Not only in Surgery but also in Medicine we are constantly being encouraged by new discoveries such as Insulin. The latest is that scarlet fever is no longer to be dreaded, many cases being reported cured in an astonishingly short time by Dr. Dochez's serum.

Nursing has become such an integral part of Medicine that it is difficult to imagine what the profession would be without it. Do not the responsibility of the preparation of a patient for operation, the care of the operating room and the after care of the case devolve upon the nurse? Who would choose to treat such cases as pneumonia, typhus, typhoid and many other diseases, without the aid of a nurse?

The part played by the doctors and nurses in the World War brought great honor to their professions. Both were decorated for valor but not all the heroism was confined to the battle fields, for in out of the way places, many a nurse, left even without a doctor, performed her task with unbounded faithfulness and devotion. Honor Your Profession because of its present day accomplishments.

III. *In the third place, Honor Your Profession, because of its future opportunities.*

Emerson said, "Every great and command-

*Address to the Graduating Classes of the Severance Union Medical College and School for Nurses March 23 1925.

ing movement in the world is the triumph of enthusiasm”.

Enthusiasm there has been in the past and is at the present, but how great should be your enthusiasm as you face the future. Step by step mankind is being freed of disease and you must have a part in this onward movement in Chosen.

One of the great opportunities which presents itself to you as doctors and nurse is that of assisting in the preparation of others for your profession. Our President, Dr. O. R. Avison recently wrote, “Let us make teachers to teach the doctors and nurses”.

Another opportunity awaiting the medical man and nurse is the translation or better still, original articles or books, relative especially to the medical and nursing problems of Chosen.

The fight against tuberculosis, the eradication of leprosy, the problem of intestinal parasites, the investigation of native drugs and remedies empirically used for so many hundreds of years, the study of the prevalence of disease in Chosen; do not these afford a great chance for the sanitary expert, the bacteriologist, the pathologist, the parasitologist, the internist, the surgeon, and last but not least the nurse? Indeed it will not be many years before Public Health work will call for the nurse who desires to serve her community. Soon the visiting nurse will become an important factor in any program for the protection of the Public Health. This is especially true in any effort to save the lives of mothers and children. These are only a few of the many fields of service open to the doctor and nurse but I trust they will serve as suggestions for thought and inspiration, Honor Your Profession because of its future opportunities.

Above all you can truly honor your professions only by regarding them as consecrated service, whatever form that service may take. Pervading it all must be the spirit of Him

“Who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister”.

True success is dependant upon a source higher than all our knowledge.

“Ask of God to give thee skill in comfort’s art,
That thou may’st consecrated be and set apart
Into a life of sympathy;
For heavy is the weight of ill in every heart,
And comforters are needed much
Of Christlike touch”.

Severance Pharmacy

SEVERANCE PHARMACY, 115 Nandaimon Dori, the first and only American Drug Store in Korea, was opened for business December twentieth 1923. The store is the fulfillment of a long cherished dream of Dr. O. R. Avison.

Two years ago general drugs were sold through a small back door of the drug department where supplies were piled on shelves invisible to the customer. To-day supplies are sold over show cases by trained salesmen who know the value of rendering the customer the best service possible.

The aim of Severance Pharmacy is to conduct a scientific drug store that will meet the needs of all people in Korea. Its policy is to assist the doctors by carrying a line of sick room supplies, to furnish the general public with standard drugs, household remedies and toilet supplies.

At present over sixty percent of the customers are Koreans. This accomplishment is remarkable for the first few months because our endeavor is to sell the Korean public our own manufactured and imported products giving them pure drugs. Our percentage of customers speaks well for the desire for pure products.

A portion of our profits is to be given over to Severance Hospital and the clinics so that they may carry on a more extensive free work. Our business is new, we want to grow, help us with your suggestions.

Medical Work in Severance Hospital and Clinic

W. R. CATE, M. D.

SOMEONE HAS SAID that when you are face to face with a difficulty you are on the verge of a discovery. For some time at Severance we have been faced with two difficulties, one, the lack of adequate space in which to do our work, and the other a shortage of beds in the hospital. The discoveries made following a study of these two difficulties are, that one small room divided into equal halves makes two smaller rooms of equal dimensions in each of which double the original amount of work can be done; and secondly, that whereas one patient can get well in a bed by himself, two patients can get equally as well in the same bed at the same time, thus doubling the capacity of the hospital. Now no one will deny but that these are great discoveries and will lead to marked economy in the maintenance of the institution. Of course, as in advances made in any line of human endeavor, these discoveries bring with them added responsibilities. In these instances the responsibilities are of a peculiar nature, in that they make it necessary for the physicians occupying the dissected rooms to hear and understand what is being said in each room on either side, and at the same time correctly interpret what his own patient has to say. This of course leads to an improvement in his powers of concentration, very necessary in one doing such delicate work. It makes it necessary to put patients with marked physical differences and different names in the same bed, in order to avoid mistakes in administering medicines and getting the wrong patient for operation.

Dr. Avison Sr. was explaining the Severance method of growth by division to a guest who was visiting the plant, when the guest replied, "Yes, I understand that that is the method of growth of the lowest forms of life." But even after that, the division goes steadily on.

In the clinic there are many different departments, surgical, eye, skin, ear, nose, and throat, children's diseases, neurological, women's diseases, medical, and dental. Associated with all of these departments are the X-ray department, clinical and pathological laboratories, and the drug room. These various clinics work as a unit, each one acting as a consultant to the others when needed.

The medical clinic is composed of four consulting rooms, a clinical laboratory, and a large waiting room. The space is entirely inadequate for the amount of work done, and the best work cannot be done under the present arrangements.

There are three Korean doctors and one foreign doctor in the department during clinic hours. During the past year the Korean associate professor of medicine has been in Japan taking special work, and will be back this fall to resume his duties.

The hours in the medical clinic are from nine in the morning to one-thirty in the afternoon. From two-thirty the medical staff is engaged in attending hospital cases.

What types of cases are seen in the medical department? This might more properly be called the department of Internal Medicine, as we see cases with diseases of the chest and abdominal organs only. The average attendance is slightly in excess of one thousand patients a month. The four main types of diseases seen are tuberculosis, heart ailments, kidney diseases and diseases of the digestive system. It is difficult to describe the scenes that are enacted daily in the medical department. Many of the patients are in the last stages of their disease and are struggling for each successive breath, some are too ill to sit alone and are held by a friend. Here and there stretched out on the floor are patients too ill to sit up, and thus the picture could be lengthened indefinitely. One of the most discouraging phases of medi-

cal work in the Orient is the fact that so many of the patients come too late in the disease, making it impossible to do more than give them temporary relief.

In addition to the clinical work carried on in the various departments, there is a certain amount of instruction for the senior and junior students that must be done. Four students, two seniors and two juniors, are appointed to the medical department each month and are there from ten to twelve daily. This is one of the most important phases of the work at Severance, and at the same time one of the most interesting. The object is to give these men a thorough course in the art of meeting patients, getting a useful history from each case, acquiring proper technique in their physical examinations, finding the essential facts about each case, and making correct interpretations of what they find. Upon the success of this work in the various clinics depends to a large extent the success of the medical college.

It is not at all possible for the doctor in charge of any clinic to see all the patients who attend his clinic, so in the final analysis he becomes a consultant to his Korean staff. That it as should be, since it allows him to see those patients who need him most, and develops confidence in the others when they are allowed to see patients by themselves.

In this work, in addition to its serious side there many interesting situations that come up from day to day. Recently four nations were represented in an attempt to solve the question as to what was wrong with one of the number. A Chinese student, who could speak neither Japanese, Korean, or English, was sent by a missionary under the care of a Japanese student who could speak Chinese, but could speak neither Korean or English. My interpreter was a Korean doctor who could speak Japanese, but could speak no Chinese and very little English. So here was the situation. A Chinese speaking to a Japanese in Chinese, a Japanese interpreting the Chinese to a Korean in Japanese, the Korean interpreting the Japanese to me in Korean, and I was translating the Korean into English. After the conversation was over, the only authoritative information I had as to what was wrong with the patient, was that he had pointed to his stomach while talking to the Japanese. As is usual in those cases where the cause of a

patient's trouble is unknown, an abundance of medicine was given and in the course of time, an unexpected recovery was achieved.

In the college the head of each department gives a series of lectures on the work in which he is engaged. This, while not so time-consuming, is an important duty and one that requires a great deal of preparation. The medical lectures were all given through an interpreter this year.

The hospital serves as a clearing house for the clinic. Patients with acute illnesses, those with chronic diseases who are unable to attend the daily clinic, and those that require study before a diagnosis can be made are admitted. Many patients who need hospital treatment cannot be admitted because of a lack of bed space. It was necessary recently to keep two children in the same bed for days because every bed in the isolation ward was occupied. On the average in the medical clinic alone, ten patients are turned away daily that need hospital treatment and need it badly.

As stated previously, medical rounds in the hospital are made in the afternoon, and it is at this time that medicines are ordered, cases studied, and treatments requiring medical supervision are carried out. Patients admitted during the morning clinic hours are examined in the afternoon, and where possible, a diagnosis made the day the patient is admitted and treatment begun at once. Many of the cases require further X-ray and laboratory work and repeated examinations before a diagnosis can be made. All of this work is done as far as possible the following morning. Every effort is made to cut the patient's stay in the hospital as short as possible.

All of this work requires time, and leaves little leisure during the day. But it is interesting, even fascinating. Probably the most interesting phase of it all is to see a green freshman come in begin at the bottom, and at the end of four years come out at the top a doctor. There is no more surprising thing to one who has not been associated with Korean doctors than the natural ability of these men. They make splendid physicians, and the most hopeful aspect of the medical work in Korea is just this fact. The needs of this land can, and will be met by Korean doctors themselves.

Lessons From the Neurology Clinic.

C. I. McLAREN, M. D.

A PATIENT CAME to the Neurology Department the other day. His whole bearing stamped the diagnosis. "Sinkyung-soi-yak" the Koreans call it—an exact translation of our own high-sounding but not very sensible term "Neurasthenia." He told us his troubles, and they were many and grievous. They illustrated in striking fashion what "real" trouble is, and how little the reality of a trouble may be related to mere physical abnormality.

This patient was distracted with burdens and anxieties about his career. He could not study; he had been advised that study would debilitate his (supposedly) weakened brain. This restriction, with the consequent frustration of his ambitions, made life almost unbearable. Others he saw in the path of progress; to his morbid fancy, his own mental life seemed little advanced beyond the brute-creation. During the course of the consultation it transpired that the patient had for some time been the victim of a serious lung affection. By mere physical estimates that was the real trouble for it seriously prejudiced the man's health, possibly his hope of life; but about it the patient, who a moment before had been torn with a desperate anxiety about ills which others might deem and dismiss as imaginary, was entirely philosophical. "Well", he said, "should I die of this lung trouble I can but die and that's the end of it."

After all a man's real troubles are the troubles that *hurt him*. If we are taking account alone of physical and physiological abnormalities we are missing that which is most important in the patient—for "there is nothing great in man but mind."

For this reason it is essential that a proper place be found in the medical school curriculum and in hospital practice for the teaching and practice of psycho-therapy. The work of our

department reveals how exceedingly common in Korea are those cases commonly referred to as neurasthenia or "Nervous breakdown." It has brought home to us the essential similarity of Korean mentality with our own. Those same mal-adjustments concerning sex, livelihood, disappointed hopes, responsibilities which have been demonstrated as the potent causes of neurasthenia in the Occident are seen exercising a like baneful influence with like results here in Korea.

The Christian message declares emphatically that humanity is a brotherhood; that there is in Christ neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free. Selfish national or racial pretensions have often sought to assign to alien peoples a mentality incapable of functioning similarly with our own. The work of the neurological department in a foreign land adds its quota of proof to the truth of the Christian message of human brotherhood. Proved to be alike in their causation, cured by the same means, these abnormalities show the like workings of our common human mentality. They demonstrate also the power of the Christian good news to meet the needs of men.

We are still without a building or even a special ward for the treatment of the insane. It is a very great and urgent need. In Shakespeare's day the despairing question was asked "Physician, canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?" In our day sympathetic care and wise management of the insane has demonstrated how large a proportion of these unfortunates may be cured. In the days of His flesh the Master cast out evil spirits: to His missionary messengers He committed a like authority. If we are to prove ourselves in the true line of this apostolic succession it is for us to apply ourselves to this task.

Severance From Outside and Inside

A. H. NORTON, M. D.

ALTHOUGH I HAVE spent the major portion of my life in Korea on the outside of Severance, I think I can dispose of that part of it in a very few sentences. It used to appear to me when I lived in the country and came rather infrequently to Seoul that Severance was a very slow place to get either a satisfactory interview with the doctors or any kind of business transacted. There were endless interruptions of every conversation, and it seemed almost impossible to complete any business satisfactorily. Nevertheless in comparison to my small hospital in the country the place seemed large and doing a great work and consequently the men in charge naturally loomed large and seemed competent specialists. Some contact with the students trained there gave me the impression that, however lacking the didactic course might be, they had had sufficient experience to make them efficient. More and more the impression grew that the method employed in Severance was the proper way by which we medical men from America were to make our influence felt in something approaching a permanent way. Although there were also other considerations, my desire to participate in this work began when I realized this unique opportunity and responsibility, and from then on I have tried to qualify myself to pass from the outside to the inside and partake of the opportunity and responsibility of impressing the students who come under our care with right moral and professional ideals. In other words help make Christian doctors, while treating suffering humanity with professional thoroughness and Christian sympathy.

And now from the inside how do things look? Generally speaking pretty much as they did from the outside. The pressure of business makes it impossible to attend to everyone as promptly as we or they could wish, and there is a good deal of lost motion

and wasted time. We are subject not only to our limitations but also to those of our helpers whose knowledge and ability need the constant supervision which only we ourselves can give; and it all takes time, and as we all know there is only a limited amount in any one day. I think however it may be said that our handling of the many-sided business which is carried on under our roof is improving and that as a rule we do not demand more than a reasonable amount of patience on the part of our patrons.

From the outside I have no doubt there is a demand for a separate clinic for free patients, and we are not unmindful of the advantages to be secured from such a plan. Many of our foreign patients are loath to enter through a corridor crowded with patients who from appearance might be the bearers of all sorts of infections. Though we who have become accustomed to this sight fear it very it very little, we do not blame our sensitive patrons, and the matter of providing separate accommodations has been and is the subject of consideration and waits only on the receipt of funds which make it possible.

The eye department as a separate entity was set off from the former Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department on my return from America two years ago. Since then I have been endeavoring to get it equipped to function as a teaching clinic. This involves not only apparatus and assistants so that the patients may be quickly and adequately waited upon, but also time and space in which the typical and instructive cases may be demonstrated to the students,—for it should not be forgotten that after all the making of doctors is our main business, and ought not to be slighted in order to see a few more patients. Although instruction in the Diseases of the Eye is given in a course of lectures four times a week extending throughout the Junior year,

the real test of efficiency comes when the student is confronted with the patient and asked to diagnose his condition and suggest treatment. Our junior and senior students are scheduled to spend the second two hours in the morning in the various clinics to observe what is going on and help as they may, but to make the most of the great opportunity which is easily ours, the head of the department ought to have this time free with the students to demonstrate to them what he has been trying to teach them in lectures. Last summer in comparing notes with Peking Union Medical College, it appeared that we have about twice as many eye cases in a year (about 7,500) as they do. The wonderful opportunity of making students well acquainted with all the common eye conditions is thus at once apparent. It is for this reason that I have often refused appointments with private patients, especially foreigners during these morning hours, and although I have broken the rule when the students were not in attendance as usual, I will consider it a favor if foreign patients will not ask for dates in the forenoon. I might also say that while I try to be accommodating, knowing that most foreigners in this country are as busy as I am, to insure attention at the time of calling it is necessary to have an appointment.

A great many eye conditions require hospital treatment. Inflammations of the eyeball and operations on the eyeball ought with very few exceptions to be treated in bed, but owing to the limited accommodations in our hospital we are able to enter not more than half of those we send up. I suppose this ratio is true of the other clinics as well, and, if true, gives some idea of the need for hospital enlargement. Seldom more than four or five from our clinic gain admission at one time. Most of the operating on the tissues around the eye is done in the clinic under local anaesthesia. Trachoma is probably the most common of all eye diseases and we try to give the students much practice in recognizing and treating it. It is a great menace to the eyes of school children

and those having schools in charge should be constantly on the watch.

In the practice of the average American oculist, cases of eye-strain calling for refraction probably out-number any other class of cases. Here, although inflammations of various sorts are now more frequent than refractive errors, the latter are constantly increasing as the number of students increases, and as those with poor eyesight learn that there is help for them. For this reason we are trying to give more and more attention to this class of patients, and have been able during the past year to add considerably to our equipment for this purpose. This however has not much speeded up the work of fitting the spectacles, but rather has added other and more accurate tests.

The proper fitting of lenses involves much more than successively placing different lenses before the patient's eye until he admits that he can see. It means first carefully searching the exterior for scar traces of former inflammations, scrutinizing the crystalline lens for evidence of cataract, and the entire interior of the eye for evidence of any disease which can interfere with the distinctness of vision, such as retinal or optic nerve lesions. Then with the aid of the so-called "shadow test" it is possible to determine the refraction of the eye with a fair degree of accuracy, making it necessary only to confirm the result by placing a few lenses before the patient's eye for his approval.

Following this, tests of the external ocular muscles (those which rotate the eyeballs into various positions) are made with a view to determine their relative strength and balance. Much eye pain and discomfort is caused by the weakness of one or another set of these muscles. Proper exercises are the rational treatment for these conditions but it is difficult to get them carried out and often resort to the wearing of prisms is necessary.

In certain cases it is necessary to put "drops" in the eyes before a satisfactory test can be made. The drops are intended to par-

alyze for a time the ciliary muscle which controls the focus of the crystalline lens. This being only partially under the control of the patient, continually varies during the test making it impossible to determine the correcting lens.

Inasmuch as most of you are engaged in work calling for prolonged and often excessive use of the eye, it may not be out of place to say that as the seeing mechanism is under the control of muscles which partake of general body conditions, the general state of the health is of the greatest importance in relation to the eyes. To my mind it is mortgaging the future to use them excessively, when as we say, we are too tired to do anything else. Nearsightedness in children is a condition which requires special care lest it increase, and this care is the wearing of correctly fitted glasses and the limitation of near work.

Now it is easily understood that any amount of attention given to fitting glasses without the glasses, would be useless. It is therefore necessary to be able to furnish the glasses and often this should be done before the effect of the drops has worn off. The maintenance of an optical shop to fill the prescriptions of the oculist as quickly as possible involves, beside the technical skill of an optician, enough merchandizing ability to keep from laying up a loss for the institution. Fortunately we have a Chinese and a Korean trained in Peking by an American optician who are able to answer for the technical side of the business, and make very good lenses. Last year we added another grinding machine which facilitated matters a good deal. We try to give emergency orders precedence but it is often unfair to put them in ahead of other orders which are peaceably waiting their turn. It would therefore seem proper for one who is very dependent on his glasses to provide himself with a reserve pair in case of accident. This would avoid the S O S which I so frequently hear

and am sometimes unable to answer.

With the limit of capital at our command it is quite impossible to stock a very large variety of frames, but still we usually have on hand an assortment covering all the styles which are much called for.

Also by our direct relations with the manufacturer we are able, in spite of the luxury tariff, to provide glasses at a price not higher than that of the retailer at home.

We guarantee every pair to be according to prescription and free from flaw, but as long as we are dependent even in part upon the patient's replies to our questions during the fitting process, we can not guarantee the prescription. Also as none of our patrons wish second hand lenses, we cannot dispose of them in exchange. But as we give away a good many to people who cannot afford to buy, exchange lenses if left with us, may sometimes be put to good use.

In conclusion let me say that, despite its many defects seen both from without and within, the Severance Institution, in my opinion is rendering a great service, rather inadequately appreciated, both to natives and foreigners in Korea and through its graduates will continue to influence the progress and development of medicine for generations to come. It is, and increasingly will be, a great monument to Dr. Avison, and his early associates who, in the presence of difficulties and obstacles which would have overcome most of us, refused to be discouraged, but with incredible optimism campaigned for the institute in season and out of season. He is still at it and if his health and strength prove sufficient we will doubtless soon see a greatly improved and expanded Severance upon a solid foundation to be handed over in due time to trained Koreans whose talents as well as the institution will be dedicated to the moral and physical well-being of their countrymen.

Quiet Talks in the Dental Chair

J. L. BOOTS, D. D. S.

“DOCTOR, it's very difficult for us, here on the field, to get satisfactory dental work. We are a full day's ride from the nearest dentist and cannot always make the trip when we should, so that any advice on the care of our teeth will help us, and often save us a long and expensive trip. What are the dental troubles we should be most careful to avoid? I have heard so much about pyorrhea and am anxious that the children should avoid getting it. Is it contagious?”

“No, pyorrhea is not a disease of the teeth themselves, but of the tissues that surround and hold the teeth. It is not contagious, and so far as we know, is caused by a mild and chronic irritation to the gum, peridental membrane and tooth socket. It rarely develops until after middle age. The other kind of common dental trouble is decay of the teeth. It is the most prevalent disease in the world. It may begin soon after the child starts to eat solid foods but the age of greatest susceptibility is usually in the later childhood and immunity normally begins in early adult life. We can guard against decay by proper diet, and keeping the teeth clean.”

“What's the best thing to clean the teeth with?”

“A brush.”

“Yes, I know. But what kind of powder or paste?”

“It really makes no difference. What does the work is water, and a good brush. The brush should be small, tapering at the front end, in order to reach the back teeth, for when the mouth is open wide the cheek muscles pull in so tightly that the brush cannot reach the back teeth.

“More and more dental work will have to do with preventative work instead of the repair work that we do now. People will be taught how to avoid dental decay and pyor-

rhea. You are representative of a large class of people who think they clean their teeth; but look,—take this mirror and let me show you. You brushed them since breakfast just before you came to the office, didn't you? Yet, if I run this pledget of cotton around the necks of the back teeth, look at it. Or let me go between the teeth with dental floss. You see, they are not very clean, are they? You must not brush them across, but up and down, the uppers, down and the lowers up, being careful to reach the back teeth both above and below. Brush the inside surfaces, then the chewing surfaces, then the chewing surfaces, then the tongue, and massage the gums.”

“But doctor, they bleed if I do that.”

“All right, let them bleed. Get all that stagnant blood out of those inflamed gums. Get the necks of teeth scaled and cleaned, then massage the gums until the circulation is good. Use a small brush with stiff bristles.”

* * *

“Just look them over, doctor; I probably don't need anything, as I saw a dentist in America a few months ago.”

“There are three or four that need filling.”

“New cavities?”

“No, old silver fillings that need renewing.”

“I don't understand why they need renewing, nor why the dentist in America didn't see them, but of course, I want them fixed up.”

“One at a time, now. First, as to why they need fixing. They are only material, dead material,—silver. Silver is brittle and chips under pressure. You eat one thousand meals a year. Your shoes wear out; so do your clothes and hats; and it wasn't a good tooth when you began with this filling,—only a repaired tooth which is never as good as it once was.”

“Secondly, why didn't the dentist in America see it? He did. Several thoughts passed through his mind. You weren't a regular patient of his; you meant nothing to his

practice. More than likely he knew you were a missionary and could not pay a very large fee. He was busy with his regular patients. And even if this were not the case there is a question of just when to renew an old filling. It may look old yet may give service without decay for several years yet. It may look alright, but leaking at one spot under the gum may be all decayed underneath. At any rate, to be satisfactory, the margins of the filling should be tight and the surfaces smooth, polished, and continuous with the surface of the tooth. Some patients want their mouths kept in perfect condition all the time, while others, if I attempted to renew an imperfect filling before it caused pain would accuse me of deliberately drilling holes in order to create some work to be done. Notwithstanding the number of dentists that are accused of the latter, you may be sure, for every one time that a cavity is created, there are ten cavities neglected—ten or fifty."

"All right, will you start them now, please?"

* * *

"Why do you have to drill so much when the hole was already cut, doctor?"

"Because a cavity should be more than a hole. It should be cut to certain proportions, with a square floor, the inside angular and not round, the sides paralleled, the margins beveled, cut, and extended to high points or what we call clean surfaces, that is, where they will be brushed by food in chewing."

"Well, wasn't that done before?"

"No."

"Why? It doesn't take much more silver to fill one than to fill the other, does it?"

"No. The silver is nothing. But to prepare a cavity correctly, I may use five or six of these little steel burrs, none of which are of further use. These cost about seventy sen apiece. I could spoon out the decay with a hand instrument, leaving a round hole, bigger at the bottom to hold the filling. It would take less time, less expense, and not hurt you as much, so you would like it better. In a few months it will be useless, but by that time you would have forgotten which dentist did

which filling. However, that is not dentistry. That is not restoring a tooth; it is only filling up holes."

"Are two of those cavities between the teeth and right together?" "Can you fix them so they are not connected? So I can get dental floss up between them?"

"Yes, indeed; all fillings must be separated for each tooth should have a slight individual motion in chewing. The filling should restore the normal shape, contour and contact of the normal tooth. That contact, with its approximating tooth should be tight, but only a point, — not a flat surface."

* * *

"I wanted you to look at Mary's teeth. She's seven, you know, and her back teeth seem decayed. They are just baby teeth, and I suppose it's no use to fill them."

"That back tooth, Mrs. Blank, is her permanent tooth, the six year molar, and the most important tooth in her head, the four of them holding the jaws apart, while the baby teeth are being lost and the permanent teeth coming in. It is badly decayed, the surface undermined, and will be very difficult to save. I am sorry."

"Can't you take out the nerve and save it?"

"No, because the ends of the roots of that tooth are not fully formed until six years after the tooth erupts and no root canal work can be done before that time. That is, until she is twelve years old."

"And she really won't get another one if that one comes out?"

"I'm sorry, but she won't."

"Well, what would make her teeth decay like that? She brushes them."

"Are you sure she brushes them? Does she know how? Do you see that she does it thoroughly? How often? And how much sugar does she eat?"

"O doctor, my children get very little sugar. Really, less than the other children on the compound."

"Any sugar on her cereal? Any candy?"

"Not much candy. Of course, a little; perhaps one or two pieces a day."

"Well, that's sugar; any cake or pie? Any white bread?"

"Yes, they eat lots of white bread."

"That's the same as sugar for the teeth, But Mrs. Blank, there is nothing that the dentist can do. Every magazine is running dental articles these days. There are school clinics, and public welfare clinics. Every dental hygienist speaks against sugar, pastries, and white bread but we go right on giving it to our children. It's doubly hard for us on the mission field because the "amah" gives it to them when we don't know it, because she knows the children like it. You think the "amah" doesn't, but most often she does. Then, we think because our children have to have parties,—birthday parties, teas, all kinds of parties. I have never seen one yet that didn't have a full sugar diet for the children. (As I write this sentence, my daughter has just come in from a party; she greets me with this:—"Daddy, I just came from the party, and do you know what we had? We had cake and chocolate and ice-cream.")

"We cannot make the cook bake brown

bread or whole wheat bread that every authority on the subject tells us to eat because he knows he can bake good white bread and that's the test of a cook. He thinks brown bread not good enough for us anyway. And so it goes. You ask me and I tell you, You read the same thing in a magazine article, You read the same thing in a medical journal and hear it from your doctor. You see the Koreans all round you with no sugar in their diet and practically no decay and Americans, English and Japanese with decay in proportion to the sugar and pastry content of their diet. You would do anything for Mary. You wouldn't think of giving her poison or coffee or tobacco or alcohol. Yet her first taste of sugar candy establishes a habit far harder to break in the child than that of coffee tobacco or alcohol in the adult, and one which every single authority on the subject tells you is the cause of dental decay, which in turn causes pain, abscesses, secondary infection, rheumatism, arthritis, heart trouble, etc. But on Mary's next birthday, you'll invite all the neighbor's children in and serve them cake, ice-cream and candy and watch them have a good time!"

Social Derelicts, a Problem

J. W. HIRST, M. D.

WE ARE TOLD that in Korea, in the olden days, each tribal group was responsible for each and every member of its clan no matter where he might wander inside the confines of the country. Moreover this custom held good in sickness and in health, in misfortune or in death. If a man belonged to a family in one province and had moved to one far distant and there fallen ill, or gotten into misfortune and was likely to become a charge upon the public, the people where he was sojourning would discharge their responsibility by conveying him to the

confines of their own jurisdiction nearest to his ancestral domains and there setting him down in the village or town of their contiguous neighbors on that side, together with information identifying the man and telling where he belonged. These villagers in turn passed him through their confines to the next unit of territory, and so on till he finally reached the place where his responsible relatives lived. There he must remain and be cared for till health again returned, or death ended the chapter. If he died at any stage of the journey his body was forwarded just the

same so that his relatives might see to it that he was properly buried.

With the passing of time governments and customs have also changed. The man who now falls ill when away from home and friends unless he has money or influence at his command, can claim no rights, nor is it anyone's business to see that he is cared for. Has he lost out in the battle of life?—then begging is the easiest road to travel. Is it failing eyesight that handicaps him? Not even the government will find a place for him! Is it a child that is lost, strayed or orphaned? No one can be compelled to care for him, and he must beg, steal or starve. If the first he grows up in ignorance and shiftlessness; if the next he is likely to be thrown into prison and grow up a criminal; if the last he can but die and be out of his misery.

Many of these unfortunates gravitate to Seoul. Once here they will sooner or later hear of Severance Hospital where, when actually sick, they can secure aid and comfort until restored to comparative health. But after that what?—Usually they return to the former mode of living. If it is winter their plight is indeed pitiable!

Perhaps it is a workman from a distance, separated from home and his usual surroundings, that falls ill or is hurt while at work and is brought to the hospital. After his recovery what is to be done with him? Suppose he has lost a hand or a foot; who is to help him secure a livelihood now that he is a cripple? The local government is too busy with other problems to take note of these waifs and strays. They become therefore derelicts on life's highway! Are they worth salvaging? Sporadic attempts are being made to succor

some of them. Dr. Oh's orphanage helps some of the boys, but as yet no adequate means have been found to cope with this problem. The situation is bad enough now but I fear it will become worse rather than better in the immediate future! New dangers to life and limb and even new diseases are helping to swell this tide of incompetents. Any uncared for nook or corner along the streets is likely to harbor one or more of them. Frequently the hard stone front steps of the Medical School building become a sleeping place for some of these wanderers. When not actually sick or surgically ill there is no excuse for entering them as patients in the hospital. Although our sympathy is aroused and we recognise the need we must steel our hearts against them and join the stream of those who "pass by on the other side." A recent case in point was that of a man who has lost both feet from "gangrene." He was formerly a self-supporting workman, but now what is to become of him;—alone in the world, friendless, homeless and forlorn? This man, with care, could again become measurably efficient. His hands are capable. He has a willing mind. He is evidently able to learn some new method of self-support, but who will teach him, and where? Who will feed and care for him during the process! No place has yet been found to teach money-making trades to handicapped men. A self-help department is greatly needed in this connection, but before it could begin to function there must be found a man with power to visualize the need, a heart big enough to inspire the effort, and the requisite ability to handle the situation! Such a man could make himself a blessing to countless numbers of suffering mortals!



Severance Flood Relief Work

C. I. McLAREN, M. D.

WHEN THE FLOOD inundated the low-lying areas about Seoul, appeals were made on all hands for help and relief. Actual rescue work from physical danger was the first in order of urgency; food and shelter had then to be found; then came the call to cure and combat disease consequent upon or threatening from the disaster.

Under the leadership of Dr. K. S. Oh, plans were made to send out medical men, dressers and medical supplies to some of the refugee camps that had been formed. Actively co-operating in this work was the public-spirited "Tong-Ah Ilpo" newspaper. The newspaper had made itself responsible for the feeding of refugees and its representatives went with us as guides and rendered lay help in conducting the clinics. Two cars—our hospital one and another from the newspaper office,—set out daily on our round. No one could mistake our mission; let us hope we were not in fact at variance with that spirit of well doing which "allows not its right hand to know what the left hand does;" but it certainly is the case that large posters on the cars proclaimed to all and sundry that we were engaged on flood relief work.

The flood area was indeed a desolation; it reminded me of nothing so much as the devastated war areas in France: albeit nature had not been quite so destructive as warring humanity.

Our methods were necessarily simple: hundreds of patients had to be seen; and means of treatment were scanty. Of actual trauma from the floods there was surprisingly little; in the earlier visits there were a very large number of patients with feet raw and sodden from hours and days of immersion in mud and water. As might be expected exposure and bad food and water bore heavily upon the babes and little children. To some of us it looked as though the situation held all the makings of a severe epidemic; perhaps we did

not take sufficient account of the Korean resistance to disease, for the days passed and proved our apprehensions needless. They were busy days; often it was long after dark before we got back to Seoul; but the journey back brought with it some sense of a full day's work strenuously done, and the knowledge that relief had been brought to scores of sufferers. In all 1,215 treatments were given and the auto recorded 173 miles of travel on this mission.

One could not but be impressed with the quiet courage with which these people were bearing the loss of their all. Another fact borne in upon one's mind was the distressing amount of unrelieved suffering which is always present in a Korean village; for while after a time cases immediately due to flood conditions lessened, there was no cessation of the steady stream of sick who sought our ministrations.

It was a worth-while thing to have made this special effort, carrying our medical services to these needy people. It would be an even better thing if some regular visitation could be organized from Severance so that villages within easy motoring distance from Seoul could have regular clinics. To do this would not, I believe be beyond the powers of our present staff—graduate and student—and would greatly increase our usefulness as an institution to the community.

A closing word: Relief work, medical and general has largely come to an end. Unhappily the destitution and hardships of the many deprived of home and livelihood have not ceased. We must be prepared to continue to help in the hard months that lie before us. Nor are the needs of these people merely physical; we did something to meet the medical needs; often in those days of crowded service for the body, one wished that something adequate were being done to minister to the spiritual needs of these stricken people.

CURRENT BUDGET SUMMARY

Including Missionaries' Salaries but excluding Cross Entries

INCOME				EXPENDITURE			
Board Appropriations	---	---	---	115,295.23	Religious & Social	---	2,021.58
Special Donation	---	---	---	23,000.00	Administration	---	20,172.45
Donated Supplies	---	---	---	10,766.49	Property & Maintenance	---	7,733.10
Field Donations	---	---	---	612.13	O. P. D.	---	82,007.54
Administration (Gain on Exch. & Disc.)	---	---	---	7,892.42	Hospital	---	78,505.44
Electricity & Water, &c.	---	---	---	1,743.65	Dental Department	---	22,034.78
O. P. D., Korean	---	---	---	43,947.67	Medical College	---	51,079.00
O. P. D., Foreign	---	---	---	5,524.80	Nurses' Training School	---	13,336.05
Hospital, Korean	---	---	---	38,954.65	Optical Shop	---	10,967.68
Hospital, Foreign	---	---	---	6,331.28	Wholesale & Manufacturing	---	66,500.48
Dental Department	---	---	---	17,669.45	Retail Store	---	21,098.77
Medical College	---	---	---	12,826.81	Equipment	---	7,311.61
Nurses' Training School	---	---	---	160.00			
Optical Shop	---	---	---	11,649.39			
Wholesale & Manufacturing	---	---	---	37,533.27			
Retail Store	---	---	---	18,004.78			
Increase in Stocks during year	---	---	---	24,723.89			
From Surplus	---	---	---	6,132.57			
				<u>382,768.48</u>			<u>382,768.48</u>

Statistics of Clinical Work

O. P. D.

Number of clinics	---	---	---	9	Total Expenses O. P. D.	---	---	---	¥ 88,179.45
Number of individuals treated	---	---	---	20,392	Total Receipts O. P. D.	---	---	---	49,472.47
Number of free treatments	---	---	---	29,638—43%	Average cost per treatment	---	---	---	1.31
Number of pay treatments	---	---	---	37,667					
Total treatments	---	---	---	67,305					
(Including out-calls)									

HOSPITAL

Total capacity—beds	---	---	---	92	Births in hospital	---	---	---	44
Average number inpatients	---	---	---	76.4	Operations under general anesthesia	---	---	---	683
Number free patients admitted	---	---	---	649	Operations under local anesthesia	---	---	---	152
Number pay patients admitted	---	---	---	1,502	Total operations in hospital	---	---	---	835
Total	---	---	---	2,151	Total Expenses of Hospital	---	---	---	¥ 93,127.75
Free patient—days	---	---	---	13,670—49%	Total Receipts of Hospital	---	---	---	45,285.93
Pay patient—days	---	---	---	14,228	Average cost per patient—day	---	---	---	3.30
Total	---	---	---	27,898	Charity O. P. D. @ ¥ 1.00 per treatment				
Discharged as cured	---	---	---	713	(less than average cost)	---	---	---	¥ 29,638
Discharged as improved	---	---	---	1,096	Charity Hospital @ ¥ 2.50 per patient				
Discharged as not improved	---	---	---	164	day (less than average cost)	---	---	---	34,175
Deaths in hospital	---	---	---	160	Total Charity Work	---	---	---	¥ 64,813



SEVERANCE HOSPITAL AND OUT-PATIENT CLINICS

DR. Y. C. RHEE (Supt.)

(1937)

HOSPITAL

Main-Isolation TBC.-Psychiatry-Charity

Total No. Beds-200

In-Patients — Pay 2,637 Free 313 Total 2,950

In-Patient Days „ 34,591 „ 7,641 „ 42,232

Religious Work—Rev. Y. K. Cheigh (Pastor)

Miss E. L. Shields and Miss I. K. Pak.

OUT-PATIENT

Depts. Med. ; Surg. ; Obst.-Gyn. Derm-G. U. ;

Eye-N. E. T. ; Psych. ; Ped. X-Ray.

No. Out-Patients Pay 19,301 Free 2,342 Total 21,643

„ „ „ Treat „ 54,927 „ 14,654 „ 69,581

X-Ray—No. Patients—3,120—Number increasing since installation of new apparatus.

CLINICAL LABS. NO. EXAM. 13,233—BACT. EXAMS. NO. 5,737

The School for Nurses and Midwives is recognized by the government and its graduates are given license as nurses and midwives upon completion of the full three year course. The total number of graduates is 208. Of these many are now head-nurses in our Hospital, others are in mission hospitals and in private hospitals all over Korea. There are now 65 student nurses enrolled in the school. We expect to increase the number of student nurses to about 100, when room can be provided for them in the dormitory, by changes now in progress.

NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL
MISS E. J. SHARROCKS, R. N., (SUPT.)
MISS E. M. LAWRENCE, R. N.



Special mention is due Miss E. L. Shields, R. N., who came to Korea in 1897 and has been connected with nursing until recent years when she engaged in social and evangelistic work in the institution.

SOME GENERAL ITEMS RE THE SEVERANCE INSTITUTION

Of the present student body 80% of the medical students and 95% of the Nurses are Christian. Every effort is made to make this an institution for training Christian doctors and Nurses.

One of the notable features of the past three years has been the great increase in contributions from Korean sources, the Severance Friends' Association and individuals.

Science Bldg. (Anat.—Pathol.)	...	...	Yen 40,000	X-Ray	...	...	...	...	...	Yen 15,000
Charity Hospital	...	...	40,000	Renovation old Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Central Heating Plant	...	...	40,000	Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Kitchen—Laundry	...	...	32,000							

The Budget of the institution for 1936-37 was Yen 344,167.

The Severance Wholesale Medical Supply Co. renders a valuable service to Mission and private hospitals throughout Korea.

WILL YOU SHARE WITH US IN THIS WORK OF APPLIED CHRISTIANITY ?

NEEDS

Endowment for Charity Hospital.

Student Dormitory.

Research Fund.

Library Fund.

Fund for Post-Graduate Study.

Scholarships.

HOW TO SEND GIFTS

The mission boards in the United States and Canada that participate in the work of the Medical College have organized a union board, which is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The legal name is "*The Cooperating Board for Christian Education in Chosen.*" This board is fully competent to receive and administer any trust funds, legacies, bequests and gifts.

The treasurer of the Cooperating Board is Dr. Geo. F. Sutherland, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City. All checks should be made payable to him, or gifts may be sent for "*Severance Union Medical College,*" without specific designation in which case the money will be used according to the best judgment of the responsible administrative officers.

THE FINAL JUDGMENT

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto Me." (Matt. 25:40).



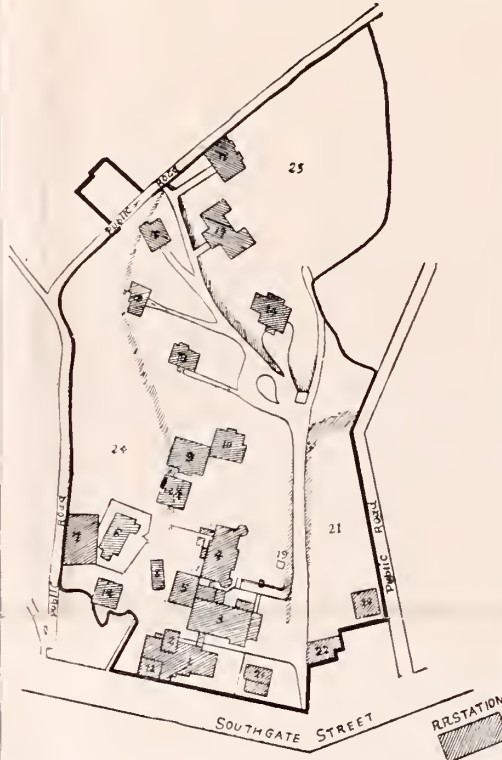
FACULTY AND STUDENTS
SEVERANCE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

SEVERANCE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL SEVERANCE HOSPITAL (VISITORS' GUIDE)

LOCATION Outside the South Gate, diagonally opposite the R. R. Station, at No. 115 Nandaimon Dori, Seoul, Korea (Chosen).

PLAN OF COMPOUND (Area, 8 acres)

1. College and Clinic Building
2. Heating Plant
3. Severance-Prentiss Wing
4. Severance Hospital (Original)
5. Dental Bldg. and Oper. Suite
6. Isolation Bldg.
7. Charity Hospital
8. Clinical Laboratories
9. Korean Nurses' Dormitory
10. Graduate Nurses' Dormitory
11. Charity Clinic
12. Lab. Pathol. Bact. & Anat.
- 12½ Kitchen
- 13-18 Residences
19. Statue-Pres. Emer. O. R. Avison
20. South Gate Church
21. Athletic Field
22. Kindergarten



HISTORICAL SKETCH

1884	Dr. H. N. Allen-First Foreign Doctor
1885	Dr. H. N. Allen-Estab. Kor. Gov. Hosp.
1893	Dr. O. R. Avison Arrived.
1894	Hosp. Trans. to N. Presby. Mission
1900	Mr. L. H. Severance Donates Hosp.
1900	Sept. 1st Students Enrolled
1906	Nurses Training School Estab.
1908	June Seven Doctors, 1st Grad.
1909	Gov. Grants Recog. Sev. Hosp. M. C.
1912	Dr. A. I. Ludlow arrived, Jan. 13th
1913	June 13-Dedic. S. U. M. C.
1914	Nov. 9. Research Dept. Estab.
1917	March S. U. M. C. (Semmon Gakko.)
1923	Feb. 24 Exempt. Gov. Exams.
1931	Dental Bldg. 1932 Surg. Suite
1934	Dr. K. S. Oh Elected President
1935-37	Many Gifts from Koreans

SUPPORT

Founder-Mr. L. H. Severance
Benefactors-Mr. J. L. Severance
Mrs. F. F. Prentiss
Fees and Gifts from Korean, Japanese, and Foreign Friends.
The work is supported by the mission boards of the following churches:
The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
The Methodist Episcopal Church
The Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
The Methodist Episcopal Church, South
The United Church of Canada
The Presbyterian Church of Australia.

SEVERANCE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

President Dr. K. S. Oh; Vice-President Dr. D. B. Avison; Dean Dr. I. S. Yun

The Severance Union Medical College is recognized by the Educational Department of Japan and its graduates are given license to practise anywhere in the Empire.

FACULTY. 13 Koreans—Drs. K. S. Oh; I. S. Yun; Y. C. Rhee; M. U. Koh; Y. S. Lee; H. Y. Oh; T. W. Yun; M. S. Kim; P. D. Choy; S. Lee; S. K. Lee; I. S. Chung; C. C. Lee.

6 Mission—Drs. A. I. Ludlow; D. B. Avison; C. I. McLaren; S. H. Martin; E. W. Anderson; J. L. Boots (D. D. S.)

No. Lecturers 13 Assistants 18 No. Students 183 (1937)

Total No. Graduates (1903-1937) 469.

Journal of Severance Union Medical College—Editor I. S. Yun. Board M. S. Kim, T. W. Yun, Y. C. Rhee, A. I. Ludlow.

Dental Department

J. L. Boots, D. D. S. (Director) J. A. McAnlis, D. D. S.

Modern medical work is incomplete without dentistry.

The American Dental Association in 1926 approved a program for an "American Dental Health Center" now erected in connection with Severance Union Medical College to promote dental research and to advance dental science. There are two American and eight Korean dentists, with a total personnel of 28, treating an average of 1,400 patients a year.

Profits of the Dental Supply Co. are used for post-graduate study and research.

Research Department S. U. M. C.

Dr. A. I. Ludlow (Director) Dr. I. S. Yun, Dr. S. Lee

Korea offers a great field for research into medical and dental problems. In spite of inadequate laboratories and equipment, a good start has been made along some lines. We have made surveys of parasite infestation, studies on Korean diet, surveys of child mortality and the causes thereof, surveys of dental conditions among the Korean people, studies of therapeutic measures both medical and surgical, and studies as to practicable methods of applying modern medical science in Korean conditions. No. articles published 200.

A REPORT OF THE RELIGIOUS WORK FOR THE YEAR OF 1936

I. THE COLLEGE.

1. An Assistant-Professor of Pharmacy, two Assistants in the Medical Department, and one Senior were baptized. Five Internes, one Senior, and one Sophomore, became catechumens. Six out of 48 Non-Christian Students professed to become believers in the Saviour.

2. The Morning Chapel for the College throughout the year has been conducted with good attendance, and it was felt to be more helpful than ever before. It is well to mention, with pleasure, that many were present at chapel, though it was not by compulsion. The number of students attending the Bible classes in the College averaged 60. The Monday mornings have been well conducted by the College Y. M. C. A., inviting speakers from outside, who certainly brought to us good messages; and the Thursdays kept for special music by having musicians, both of Severance and from outside, come to give us their programs, were much appreciated. To those who made all these gatherings enjoyable and encouraging, we express our thanks.

3. The College Y. M. C. A. made medico-evangelistic trips to about twelve places around the City, from May to October, where medical work was much needed. About 50 in number received medical treatment and medicine, all of charge, together with some tracts about Jesus Christ. The medico-evangelistic group was composed of 5 or 6 Seniors, one Doctor, and the Pastor of the College. The Pastor took charge of the religious program, such as praying, preaching, and distributing tracts, while the others examined and treated patients. We are very grateful to those who made it possible for us to carry on with the work by their generous hands and cooperative minds. Among these givers were: President-Emeritus and Mrs. O. R. Avison, Dr. H. A. Rhodes, Dr. J. A. McAnlis, Rev. W. J. Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. N. C. Whittemore, Miss M. Hartness, Miss J. Delmarter, Miss E. L. Shields, Mr. S. V. Lee, and many of the Professors and the Students of the College added their contributions to the work.

4. Our Religious Department extended our truly heart-felt sympathy to President-Emeritus O. R. Avison, in sorrow over the death of Mrs. O. R. Avison; and we took part in a memorial service held by Severance Institution for her on September 19, 1936. We all were overwhelmed with feelings of sorrow for ourselves, and yet triumph in her victory, as we realized the passing of the Mother of this great

Institution. We paid our respects to her memory with gratitude, as we recalled what she had done for us and knew whither she had gone. And especially the memorial address delivered by President Oh called our attention to the fact that we should make it real in our lives by thinking of Mrs. O. P. Avison as the pattern of a good wife and kind mother, our benefactor, a pioneer, and a devout Christian lady.

5. A Christmas play, "The Other Wise Man", given by the College Y. M. C. A., came off with such good impressions that those present carried away once again the spirit of Christmas in their hearts. The presents sent by Severance Ladies' Club, and five picture books by Miss Myrtle Criswell from America, per Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Winn, for the children in the Hospital for Christmas, certainly made the youngsters excited over the things they received. You should have seen the joy of Christmas smiles in their faces. Many thanks to those whose gift made them happy.

6. Several students, a small number, but with great interest, have been studying the English Bible Sunday mornings under the leadership of Miss Shields, while the Pastor of the College has been frequently visiting different churches in the City as "religious investigator" for his students. Mrs. Koons, Mrs. Underwood, and Miss Kinsler have also conducted classes in English Bible in which a few of our students, also have studied.

HOSPITAL.

1. Patients admitted as Christians and Non-Christians, from January to December, 1936, are as follows:

January	19	Christian men,	21	Xn. women,	144	Non-Xns.
February	18	"	"	28	"	190
March	30	"	"	38	"	222
April	49	"	"	35	"	185
May	67	"	"	38	"	105
June	48	"	"	47	"	214
July	49	"	"	22	"	249
August	20	"	"	18	"	199
September	19	"	"	19	"	200
October	40	"	"	39	"	146
November	55	"	"	13	"	120
December	53	"	"	27	"	151
	<u>467</u>			<u>345</u>		<u>2125</u>

2. 20,000 tracts and 1200 pamphlets and 960 separate Gospels and Acts were distributed among the in-patients and those coming to the clinics. We pray that the seeds of salvation sown may grow into the fruit of understanding and believing on Him.

3. With contributions made by those benevolent toward our charity work, all the expenses of about 31 penniless and helpless patients in the matter of the Hospital fees, clothes, car fares, and even their meals outside, were fully met under the management of Miss Shields, to whom they and we all owe a debt of gratitude and praise. And also we extend our most sincere thanks to Mr. Hugh Kennedy, per Mr. and Mrs. C. Jensen, friends in Australia, per Dr. and Mrs. C. I. McLaren, Mrs. Carter, an aged lady in America, per Mrs. J. F. Genso, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Koons, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Holdcroft, Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Avison, Miss Hartness, Miss E. M. Lawrence, Miss E. L. Shields, and others, who enabled us to carry on the work throughout the year of 1936.

4. It was suggested by President Oh and Vice-President Avison that instead of buying 1936 Christmas cards to send to each other in our Institution, perhaps we would be willing to give that amount of money to form our Charity Fund; consequently, contributions were made and have not yet all been distributed. We hope this may be done every year.

5. The Pastor of the College has been making his rounds, having friendly greetings and talks with patients, giving them words of consolation and exhortation, if needed, and praying with them. The members of Severance Ladies' Club called on women patients in the Free Ward every Friday, for which the patients felt most grateful, and by the sympathetic understanding and kind thoughts shown, they were greatly comforted and strengthened. The visiting of Miss E. M. Black with her Bible Women every Saturday brought to the hearts of patients gladness and cheer through the music she played, and evangelistic talks given; also the Junior Band of the Salvation Army visited the patients from time to time with that gentle, sweet, and yet stirring melody which took the patients into an atmosphere of the heavenly joy and comfort. Miss Shields and her Bible Woman held the Sunday afternoon service for the women patients. Even after the resignation of her Bible Woman she has been keeping up the afternoon song

service with aid of the nurses in the Hospital. Thus, by the various instrumentalities, the seeds of Salvation are spread over and into the spiritual field of men in every walk of life. We have a record of a man who had been in the Hospital as a patient and was converted, and he is now attending Church regularly. Two men patients still in the Hospital made their resolutions and professions before the Pastor to become Christians, and ten women patients accepted Christ as their Saviour as they were leaving the Hospital.

6. The morning prayers for the employees have been and still are carried on, in charge of the Pastor. The early devotional meeting for the nurses every morning was and still is, indeed, spiritually solemn and strengthening. At this hour the Pastor shared once in a week with the nurses in the blessings received.

7. Free Dispensary. This department appears always to be like the Pool of Bethesda where a great number of people who were sick, blind, lame, or paralyzed used to lie waiting for the moving of the water. So is it exactly like that with our Sovereign Dispensary. The Dispensary has always been and still is filled every day with the sick and helpless waiting for the coming of the doctors. During the year of 1936 our Doctors and other helpers did their best for the patients, and especially our "angel", Miss E. L. Shields, comforted the miserable and lent a hand to the helpless. So their hurt and sick bodies and even their weary souls were bathed in the invisibly moving spirit of Love by His followers.

III. THE SCHOOL FOR NURSES AND MIDWIVES. Of this group there are 56 baptized and 8 catechumens, who certainly have proved themselves worthy of the Christian standards, have been very helpful in such various religious activities as singing hymns of joy and praise and consolation for the patients in the Hospital every morning and every Sunday evening, taking part in the Church choir, and helping Churches with their Sunday-school work. They did and still do go out to Chung Nang Li, just outside the East Gate, teaching in the Sunday-school and helping it financially, too. There was a short revival meeting for the nurses under the leadership of Rev. S. I. Cho, the Pastor of the M. E. Church in the City, and all who partook of the Feast of Grace benefitted by it.

Respectfully submitted,

Yun Kwan Choigh
Yun Kwan Choigh

Chairman of the Religious and Social
Department in the S. U. M. C.

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Margaret Edmunds T. 2

Thank you!
PO Box 115 - Exile, NY

R E P O R T
of
SEVERANCE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE
AND HOSPITAL
Seoul, Korea
April 1, 1931 - March 31, 1932
A. I. Ludlow, M.D., Editor

SEVERANCE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Report for the year 1931-32.

A. I. Ludlow, M.D., Editor.

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The history of the Severance Institution has been one of continued progress and the past year has proved no exception, yet seldom has any institution started a year with greater difficulties. Our President, Dr. O. R. Avison, left for America the latter part of April. Dr. J. D. VanBuskirk, Vice-president, was already at home on health leave. Prevailing economic conditions had necessitated a reduction in the budget of Yen 20,000. Reports from America indicated little possibility of securing additional funds and toward the end of the fiscal year information was received that the usual contribution of Mr. Severance and Mrs. Prentiss of \$11,500 (including \$1,500 for research work) would not be available for the year 1932-33.

Such obstacles failed to block the progress of the work. Years of patient toil and loyal service had prepared Dr. K. S. Oh, a senior member of our Korean staff, for the post of highest administrative responsibility. He was unanimously chosen by the Board of Managers as Acting Vice-president, which in this instance included the offices of both President and Vice-president. Not only did Dr. Oh carry this double responsibility with great credit, but he also won the hearty support and admiration of the entire staff. It was in no small part due to his wisdom and ability that the institution ended the year practically free from debt. Continued ill health led Dr. VanBuskirk to submit his resignation as Vice-president. The Board of Managers at the March meeting regretfully accepted the resignation and Dr. K. S. Oh was elected as Vice-president. Upon his return from furlough Dr. O. R. Avison resumed his office as President but has declared his intention of devoting less time to the routine work and more to the cultivation of the friendship and loyalty of the alumni as well as promotional work both in Korea and abroad.

One of the outstanding events of the year was the dedication of the new Dental building, on October 23, 1931. This structure forms the north wing of the main hospital building. Before the building was completed, the desirability of adding a fourth storey, to make it uniform in height with the rest of the hospital, was made manifest. The Wholesale Directors having made funds available for this purpose, it was determined to erect the extra storey to be used as a new operating suite. This was accomplished, but the interior finishing and the necessary equipment of this surgical unit must await the securing of funds for this purpose. Dr. J. L. Boots has received congratulations on every hand for the accomplishment of this new project.

The decision to discontinue the Wholesale business was rescinded by the Directors, and the business has continued the past year with a good volume of sales. The retail department has been closed. The Wholesale evacuated its former premises early in the summer, and is now established on the ground floor at the south end of the Medical College building. A new storeroom was built out of Wholesale funds, and the new quarters are much more compact and serviceable than the old. Mr. K. Y. Lee, Professor of Materia Medica, has been appointed manager. The Optical Shop has been leased to Mr. Kim Kyo Ik, the optical technician.

Following the evacuation by the Wholesale and Retail departments, of the north end of the building, the long-cherished plan for the establishment of separate quarters for a free clinic was accomplished. Many alterations had to be made and when an application was filed with the authorities for these changes, notice was received that the civic by-laws now require that all structures on Nandaimondori shall be a minimum of two storeys in height. Thus a second storey was built giving two rooms, one for a library and faculty room and a second room for a research laboratory.

The Neurological Department has always had a proportion of psychotic patients. Some of these have been treated in the Out Patient Department, a few in the general wards of the hospital. This arrangement is quite feasible in some cases and becomes impossible in others. At length the special ward for which Dr. McLaren has worked so hard has been built and is practically ready for occupation. It is escape proof, sound proof and fire proof. Efforts have been made to have the building suited to its purpose. The painting in the wards has been done in colors calculated to be of therapeutic value to the mental diseases being treated. The area around the building has been enclosed and already there appears an attractive garden in which the patients can sit. Deep gratitude is due to those generous donors who have made possible this addition to the Severance Hospital plant. Maintenance is not yet fully assured but a small amount of money is already available for this purpose.

The frontage of the institution has been greatly improved by the planting of trees, the erection of a new fence and the rearrangement of the entrances to the college building, the Wholesale Department and the free clinic.

A medical unit consisting of Dr. Y. C. Rhee and two nurses, Mrs. H. K. Lee and Miss K. S. Kim, served for two months, February and March, in the Korean refugee camps of Manchuria. They suffered from poor food and crowded quarters but rendered their services cheerfully day and night. They were sent by this institution, the necessary funds being raised by subscription among the staff. Since their return many letters of appreciation have been received from those they served and from Mr. Hodzumi, chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Government General of Chosen.

POSTGRADUATE STUDY

Dr. M. S. Kim has continued his study at Northwestern University and hopes to receive his Ph.D. next August.

Dr. Y. C. Lee completed his two years' postgraduate course at the Tokyo Imperial University and has submitted his thesis for a Hakase degree.

Dr. S. S. Lee, professor of the Department of Biochemistry, received the degree of Hakase (Ph.D.) from the Kyoto Imperial University.

MEDICAL COLLEGE

The work of the Medical College has progressed favorably throughout the year under the efficient management of our acting President, Dr. K. S. Oh, Dean B. S. Koo, and Dean of Men, Dr. M. H. Choi. Never has the spirit of loyalty to the college and to the work of the church of Christ in Korea been stronger. Throughout the country graduates of Severance are occupying many important posts in mission hospitals, in private practice and as police doctors under the government.

At the Commencement Exercises held on March 17, 1932, twenty-seven doctors and twelve nurses received their diplomas, making a total of 282 graduates from the Medical College and 125 from the Nurses' Training School. Two hundred and fourteen men were examined for the first year class of the Medical College.

The College enrollment for the year was 153, divided among the classes as follows:-

First Year	- 49
Second Year	- 28
Third Year	- 45
Fourth Year	- 31

The department reports which follow include in most cases the work in both the Medical College and the Hospital.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

The Medical Department at all times carries a heavy load of free patients, but in addition it has the duty of caring for sick students, nurses and helpers. The department has charge also of the examination of new applicants for the Medical and Nursing Schools and this year for the first time Dr. S. E. Rhee has given the physical examination to all the non-professional workers, while the other members of the department have examined the professional workers of the staff.

The department was greatly handicapped by the departure of Dr. S. H. Shim at the beginning of the year, to take up his private practice and act as a time teacher in the College work. As Dr. Martin did not return from furlough until September, the burden of the work came upon Dr. Found. Certain circumstances, however, have been favorable. The new free clinic gives two members of the department a chance to see pay patients all day long. Additional space has been provided for Dr. Martin to conduct his special clinic for tuberculosis along with his regular clinical work in General Medicine. This makes it possible for him to do pneumothorax treatments and Basal metabolism tests on ambulatory patients. Because of Dr. Martin's special interest in tuberculosis and his special work on this subject in Europe and North America, an increasing number of chest cases are coming to the clinic and nearly 700 tuberculosis cases have been seen in the past year.

In addition to his work as head of the department, Dr. Found has engaged in the teaching of Biology at the Foreign School, taught English in the Medical College and has in preparation a paper on the relative frequency of diseases of all kinds in Seoul, based on the records of one year in the O.P.D. and four years in the hospital.

Dr. H. Y. Oh has also found time to do an interesting piece of work on calcium metabolism in relation to beri-beri, which disease is becoming more common here as the years go by.

During the year the department has seen 16,912 patients and 147 outcalls have been made. The teaching schedule called for a total of 28 hours per week. The correlation of different departments in the out patient service is becoming better and better and the Department of Internal Medicine is more and more coming to be a feeder for the Surgical Department.

CLINICAL LABORATORY

The Clinical Laboratory has been administered as a part of the Medical Department. The following report was made by Dr. Paul Choy:

Urine specimens examined numbered 5664 and gave positive tests:

Albumen 1634; Sugar 66; Casts 289; Bile 23; urobilinogen 2; diazo Flagellates (trichomonas) were found 16 times and balantedium coli twice. 6236 stool tests were made and ova found as follows:-

Hookworm	1628 (26%)	Protozoa in the same stools:	
Ascaris	1805 (29%)	Ent Histolytica (motor form)	17
Trichuris	3215	(One only from liver)	
Tr. Orientalis	737	E. Coli	137
Tenia	36	E. Councilmania	70
Strongyloides	5	E. Nana	50
Oxyuris	7	Iodameba	43
Clonorchis	22	Intestinal molds	8

Of Flagellate cysts *Giardia* was found 33 times.

Trichomonas was found 14 times and chilomastex 7 times.

Of worm counts were made 192 showing:

Hookworm more than 10	16
Hookworm less than 10	176
Ascaris	165
Tenia	16

Reports on blood were made as follows:

Total	2567
Hemoglobin. Sahli 89	Tallquist 2076
White Blood cells 2373	and differential counts 327
Red Blood cells 535	
Malaria 266	of which 49 were positive.
Blood calcium 22	Stomach contents examined 132
Non protein nitrogen 15	Spinal fluids examined 85
Blood sugar 21	Reticulocyte count 2
Van den Bergh 21	Clotting time 1
Filaria found once.	
Typing 29	

Histological sections were made on 1024 specimens and reports rendered as follows:-

To Surgery 86	Research 300
To Gynecology 34	Bacteriology 14
To Skin 12	Autopsy 435
To Ear Nose & Throat 13	College work 15
To Dental 3	Outside doctors 105

Of these 23 were frozen sections, 35 were celloidin and all others were paraffin.

Report of Bacteriological Laboratory for 1931 by Dr. Y. T. Choi.

Bacteriological Cultures

Positive Negative Total

Well water and Sterilizer efficiency			12+23
Milk			3
Blood: Typhoid (Para B once)	26	41)	
Streptococcus	4	20)	91
Stool: Typhoid (Paratyphoid B found twice)	49	165)	
Dysentery	7	11)	241
Monilia		9)	
Urine: Typhoid	9	60)	
B. Coli	2	21)	103
Animal ino. Tb	2	9)	
Pus: Staphylococci	66		
Streptococci	13		
Diplococci	3		
Others	5	62	149

	Positive	Negative	Total
Skin scraping (trichophyton)	109	204	313
Autogenous vaccine			7
Research cultures & Miscellaneous (pleural fluid)			4+9+17
Swab of throat: Pneumococcus	7	4)	
Diphtheria	27	38)	98
Vincent's angina	9	13)	
<u>Smears stained and examined</u>			
Gonococcus: Male	71	120)	
Female	92	194)	477
Sputum: Tb. & distoma together (2)			
T.B. Male (877)	131	746)	
Female (104)	19	175)	1061
Distoma Male (377)	46	831)	
Female (184)	5	179)	1061
Tubercule (not in sputum)	13	93	106
Miscellaneous			12
Liver function test			5
Sperm test			3
Fat content of milk			47
Serology Reports:			
W. T. Male (1213)	328	885)	
Female (396)	171	225)	1694
Spinal fluid (85)	6	79)	
Widal Dried (40)	9	31)	
Quantitative (290)	80	210)	330
Weil-Felix	21	180	201

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

Dr. J. W. Hirst is head of this department, assisted by Dr. T. W. Yun, who returned last April from postgraduate work in the University of Glasgow. During the year the department has conducted teaching in these subjects to the third and fourth year students and has superintended the teaching of the same subjects in Nursing and Midwifery.

In the department of Gynecology 173 separate operations were performed. Dilatation and Curettement of the Uterus was the most frequently performed operation - 34 cases. Repair of the Perineum came next with 29 cases. The abdominal cases numbered 25. It is encouraging to note the increase of patients coming for repair of the perineum. Early attention to this condition should greatly reduce the number of prolapse cases for malpractice burning. Of the 52 operations in the Obstetric Department, the largest group (22) was for perineal injuries at delivery.

The statistics connected with these varied activities are as follows:-

Out-Patient Pay Cases	552	Pay Treatments	1841		
" " Free "	247 (31%)	Free "	1411		
Total	<u>797</u>	Total	<u>3252</u>		
Hosp. Gyn. pay cases	108	Obstetrical	57	Babies Male	48
" " free "	48 (45%)	"	65 (49%)	" Female	48
Total	<u>156</u>	Total	<u>112</u>	Total	<u>96</u>
In-patient days	Gyn. 3257	Obst. 1393	Total	4650	

DEPARTMENT OF NEURO-PSYCHIATRY

Dr. C. I. McLaren has given an analysis of the 720 patients who came to the Neurological Department the past year and has found about 50 per cent organic nerve conditions of various sorts ranging over the field of described nervous diseases. The other 50 per cent show the evidence of disease on the higher psychic functions, revealing themselves as predominantly neurasthenia. When a closer examination is made of the Neurasthenia case, in the great majority of cases more or less psychic trauma is revealed.

There are two groups of chronic nerve disease which are always with us - Epilepsy and Post-Encephalitis Lethargica. Most numerous of any single organic condition seen by us is Sclerotic. These are greatly benefited by Epidural injections, in the technique of which Dr. McLaren's assistant, Dr. C. C. Lee, has become quite an adept, having reported some 70 injections. Dr. Lee has also shown his skill by successful injection of the Gasserian Ganglion. He has rendered service to our diagnostic efforts by making himself responsible for the colloidal gold test.

Mention has been made previously of the new ward for the treatment of psychotic patients.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

The Dental Department, under the efficient direction of Dr. J. L. Boots, with the able assistance of Dr. J. A. McAnlis, has had one of its best years.

In the year just closed, the eleventh year of Dr. Boots' service and the eighteenth year of the department, the new building, planned in 1924, was successfully completed, equipped and dedicated. The building has proved adequate and efficient. Many details which had to be worked out from theory and expectations, the size and arrangement of rooms and the character of equipment, have proved entirely satisfactory.

The staff is the best in the history of the department, 2 Americans and 22 Koreans, all of whom are members of the Christian church and most of whom carry regular active church work. Dr. Ahn, the head Korean dentist, resigned to go into private practice and was immediately replaced by one whose technique, Christian background and value to the department are all higher and better.

There were as many patients as could well be taken care of and the carefully worked out budget of Yen 25,000 for expenses, balanced with expected receipts, was surpassed by the highest income in the department's history - over Yen 29,000. Fees were in no case increased and the employees' time book showing the number of hours overtime tallies proportionately with and explains the excess earnings. Each member of the department worked hard and faithfully whenever there was work to do, in an effort to produce an earned surplus which might be applied to the building deficit.

Mention may be made of additions to the staff -

Mr. S. H. Ahn, secretary, graduate of Songdo Methodist Middle School and Tokyo Technical College, has travelled extensively in China, Europe and America and graduated in business administration at Roanoke College, Virginia.

Mrs. Soomi Kim, chair assistant, is an honor graduate of Ewha College.

Mr. I. S. Lee, X-ray technician, whose ability as a photographic expert is unsurpassed by any in Korea, and whose diligence and quiet personality have endeared him to the entire staff.

Mr. Paul Chung is a graduate with third place among 50 students of the local dental school. Dr. Chung is possessed of a fine personality, and comes from an excellent Pyeng Yang Christian home.

The Dental Department thus closes its year with no discouragement, and with the satisfaction in plans carefully made and successfully carried out.

DEPARTMENT OF EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

This department has been unfortunate in losing the services of the two men who have been longest associated with the department, and who have done most toward bringing it up to the place it holds in the institution. In April, 1931, Dr. S. H. Hong began giving only half time to the department, and in September severed his connection with it entirely. In May, 1931, Dr. K. S. Chung also began giving only half time, and in March, 1932, severed his connection entirely. With the long experience of these two men, and the large clientele which they

had, it was feared that with their going the reaction upon the clinic would be keenly felt. Apparently, however, there seems to be but little difference in the run of patients.

Dr. C. H. Kim, who has been serving as assistant for two years, is measuring up most creditably to the larger responsibilities which have fallen upon him. He is doing very efficiently the major part of the ear, nose and throat work. Dr. H. W. Lee has come into the department as assistant, and with his courteous bearing and careful application to work is proving a valuable aid. Dr. E. W. Anderson is head of the department, giving most of his time to the eye work.

During the year there were in the out-patient department 2593 pay patients, and 1125 free patients, making a total of 3718. The total treatments were 10,744, of which 5,181 were pay. There were 208 in-patients, of whom 164 were pay. The in-patient days were 1,496, of which 1,011 were pay.

DEPARTMENT OF SKIN AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES

In spite of the fact that Dr. K. S. Oh served as both president and vice-president of the institution the past year, he still found time, with the efficient assistance of Dr. C. Y. Choi, to supervise the work of this large and important clinic.

During the year there have been 150 patients admitted to the hospital from this clinic, with 1,769 in-patient days. In the O.P.D. there have been 3,420 new patients, 2131 pay and 1,289 free. The total treatments were 13,745.

Dr. C. Y. Choi spent considerable time in research work in connection with the Department of Pathology.

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS

Dr. Byron Koo, who is in charge of the department, has devoted much time to the office of Dean. Dr. H. Pai, who has been the assistant in this department, went to the mission hospital in Sungjin at the end of the year.

During the coming year the clinic will be divided into morning and afternoon clinics under the charge of Dr. Koo and Dr. D. B. Avison.

During the year there have been 296 patients admitted to the hospital, with 3,457 in-patient days. In the O.P.D. there have been 1,808 new patients, with 1,152 pay and 656 free.

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

This year marks the completion of twenty years of service by Dr. Ludlow, of twelve years by Dr. Koh and of ten years by Dr. Lee, or a total of forty-two years of service in the Department of Surgery. In an effort to aid in the development of men to carry on the work of the future, Dr. Ludlow has given more and more responsibility to his associates, Drs. Koh and Lee, until at the present they are carrying on the greater part of the routine surgical work of both the school and the hospital. Instead of alternating every three months in the hospital and the clinic, as was done last year, Drs. Koh and Lee have alternated every day in these departments. They have given the lectures to the second, third and fourth year classes, and have conducted the operative clinics.

The number of surgical patients in the hospital has been 633, with a total of 10,786 hospital days. In the hospital 545 operations were performed by members of the surgical service.

In the Surgical O.P.D. there have been 3,488 new patients, with a total of 11,832 treatments, of which 6,054 were pay and 5,778 were free treatments. Operations in the Surgical O.P.D. numbered 750, of which 90 were done under general anesthesia.

Two of our Severance graduates, Dr. Kim Pong Yul and Dr. Lee Sang Ok, were accepted last April as the first two "Hoyt Fellows in Surgery". Although the period of the Fellowship is for one year, Dr. Kim was allowed to go at the end of six months to take charge of the Methodist Hospital at Wonju, which was threatened with closure. Dr. Lee completed his term and has gone to be associated with Dr. D. S. Lowe in the Presbyterian mission hospital at Chungju. We feel that the first year of this Fellowship has been a success and this seems to be confirmed by the reports from the two doctors and from the number who have applied for the Fellowship the coming year.

As in previous years, the members of the staff have spent considerable time in various forms of investigation. Drs. Koh and Lee presented papers to the Korea Medical Missionary Association and to the Severance Staff Clinical meetings. Dr. Ludlow's publications consist of three papers published in the China Medical Journal.

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Dr. I. S. Yun has given all the lectures in General Pathology to the second year class, conducted laboratories in Pathological Histology and has given demonstrations on Pathological Anatomy to the third year class.

Thirty-four autopsies were performed, mostly by Dr. Paul Choy, who

also gave lectures and demonstrations on Parasitology to the third year class.

Under the direction of the head of the department, Drs. C. H. Kim, S. E. Rhee and C. Y. Choi engaged in research work during their spare time throughout the year.

Drs. C. H. Choi and I. S. Yun presented two papers at the general meeting of the Japan Pathological Society, in Kyoto, on April 5-7, 1931; and Drs. C. Y. Choi, S. E. Rhee and I. S. Yun presented three papers at the general meeting of the Chosen Medical Association in September, 1931. Seven articles (see Research List) were published from April, 1931, to March, 1932, in various journals by Drs. T. S. Paik, Y. C. Lee, C. H. Kim and I. S. Yun.

LIBRARY

A report of our library appears for the first time because for the first time we have a library room where the faculty can come for private study or for seminar work. Three years ago Dr. I. S. Yun was made custodian of the books we then had and put in a great deal of time sorting out the useful from the out-of-date books. Duplicates were discarded and a system of keeping track of books lent was instituted. All this was completed in the overcrowded rooms of the Korean professors. Dr. Yun reports about 4,500 volumes on hand, of which only 200 were added last year.

Binding of journals from 1931 backward is being carried out and it is hoped to rearrange and catalog all our books in the next year. The research committee of previous years finds itself without a budget and has been asked to function as a library committee.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY (Including EMBRYOLOGY)

Dr. M. H. Choi, head of the Department and Dean of Men, has carried a heavy schedule of lectures and laboratory work the past year including the following:

General systemic lectures on Anatomy	(90 hours)	First Year Class
Special systemic lectures on Anatomy	(120 hours)	" " "
General and special Histological lect.	(60 hours)	" " "
Embryological lectures	(30 hours)	" " "
Regional Anatomy lectures	(60 hours)	Third " "
Laboratory work on Anatomy	(180 hours)	First " "
Laboratory work in Histology	(120 hours)	" " "

Dr. M. H. Choi has received word that his Hakase degree will be granted in April.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY

During the absence of Dr. VanBuskirk and Dr. M. S. Kim the lectures and laboratory work of this department have been carried on by Dr. S. S. Lee.

Dr. Lee has published one article (see Research List) during the year and has been honored with the degree of Hakase.

DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACOLOGY

Mr. K. Y. Lee is in charge of this department. Besides the regular lectures on Materia Medica and Pharmacology, a special course was given in dispensing. This was followed by laboratory work, special attention being given to the preparation of pharmacopoeal formulas, the study of incompatibilities and the dispensing of drugs in different forms.

During the clinic hours, groups of fourth year students were allowed in the Prescription Department, where they obtained real experience in practical dispensing. The number of prescriptions for the year ending March, 1932, totaled 52,278, costing Yen 15,331.80.

Thus the students had ample opportunity of obtaining knowledge on the preparation of standard drugs and the routine of dispensing.

Dr. Watanabe gave lectures in Pharmacology.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

This department was also under the care of Mr. K. Y. Lee.

The course in Chemistry was divided into two parts - Inorganic and Organic. The first few weeks were devoted to the review of the fundamental principles of chemistry and physics, then the individual elements and compounds were studied, including the new synthetic compounds especially related to medical science.

The laboratory work was carried out individually. Special attention was given to the study of the reactions of different ions and radicals. The more common qualitative methods, both gravimetric and volumetric, were studied and practised. The course was finished with a series of exercises in special tests and on more important drugs and their active principles.

X RAY DEPARTMENT

This department, under the supervision of Mr. L. K. Jung, has shown an increase over last year in the number of patients examined.

There were 1,797 pay and 325 free cases, a total of 2,122.

The income of the department exceeded expenditures, including salaries, by Yen 1,600. Additional apparatus is much needed to meet the increased demand for certain types of work, especially deep therapy.

SPECIAL TEACHERS

The following lectures were given during the year by special teacher

Japanese	- Mr. Murayama
Ethics	- Mr. Tanaka
Drill	- Mr. K. Sato
Bacteriology	- Dr. Amakisi
Materia Medica	- Dr. Watanabe
Medical Jurisprudence	- Dr. Futo
E. N. & T.	- Dr. Hiroda
Biology	- Mr. M. H. Lee
Bible	- Rev. W. M. Lee, Kim Young Sup & Cha Chai Myung.

OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT

The statistics for the Out Patient Department are as follows:-

O.P.D. PATIENTS

Dept.	Pay	Free	Total	Free %
General	11,846	6,486	18,332	35.3 %
Dental	823	529	1,352	
Total	11,669	7,015	19,684	

O.P.D. TREATMENTS

Dept.	Pay	Free	Hosp. and College Employees	Students	Total
General	30,033	28,447	2,768	2,211	63,457
Dental	4,578	912	44	17	5,551
Total	34,611	29,359	2,810	2,228	69,008

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

The Research Department has been in the charge of the following committee: Dr. A. I. Ludlow, Director; Dr. N. Found, Secretary; Dr. I. S. Yun and Dr. M. H. Choi. The committee has held regular meetings, conducted monthly scientific sessions and carried on the tumor registry for the benefit of the mission hospitals in Korea.

For the first time since its organization, the Research Department is left without funds but as research is not entirely dependent upon money it is hoped that there may be some progress even during the coming year.

The list of the publications from April, 1931, to March, 1932, inclusive, is as follows:-

BY RESEARCH MEMBERS IN PATHOLOGICAL DEPT.

1. On the Relationship between the Growth of Rat Sarcoma and the Parotid Gland. By Drs. C. H. Kim and I. S. Yun. Transactions of the Japanese Pathological Society, Vol. 21, Feb. 1931.
2. On the Relationship between Calcium and Anaphylaxis. By Dr. I. S. Yun. Trans. of the Japanese Path. Society, Vol. 21, Feb. 1931.
3. Studies on the Influence of Malignant Tumor upon Blood Sugar. By Dr. Y. C. Lee. Journ. of Chosen Med. Assoc. Vol. 21, No. 6, June 1931.
4. Morphological Studies in the Endocrine Glands by Parathormone. By Dr. T. S. Paik. Journ. of Chosen Med. Assoc. Vol. 21, No. 6, June 1931.
5. The Influence of Calcium on Transplantable Rat Sarcoma. By Dr. T. S. Paik. Journ. of Chosen Med. Assoc. Vol. 21, No. 6, June 1931.
6. On the Relationship between Anaphylaxis and Calcium. By Dr. I. S. Yun. Kansai-Izi, No. 66, July 1931.
7. On the Relationship between the Parathyroid Hormone and the Growth of Rat Carcinoma. By Dr. T. S. Paik. Amer. Journ. of Cancer, Vol. 15, No. 4, Oct. 1931.
8. On the Relationship between the Adrenal Cortex and Anaphylaxis. By Dr. I. S. Yun. Japan Med. Bulletin (Nippon-Izi-Shimpo) No. 492, Jan. 1932.
9. Anaphylaxis and Calcium. By Dr. I. S. Yun. Korean Med. Journal, Vol. 2, No. 1, Feb. 1932.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY
(Published in the Folia Anatomica Japonica)

10. Determination of the ear and side-specificity of the ear region ectoderm in amphibian embryos. Bd. IX, Heft. 5, Aug. 1931. Dr. M. H. Choi.
11. Synchronism of development in parabiotic amphibian larvae.
Bd. IX, Heft. 5, Aug. 1931. By Dr. M. H. Choi.
12. Experimental study about Histogenesis of the Amphibian thymus gland.
Bd. IX, Heft. 6, Oct. 1931. By Dr. M. H. Choi.
13. Experimental study of migration of the thymus gland in amphibian embryos. Bd. IX, Heft. 6, Oct. 1931. By Dr. M. H. Choi.
14. Production of a limb by the grafting of a nose anlage.
Bd. X, Heft. 1, Jan. 1932. By Dr. M. H. Choi.
15. Homiotransplantation of the amphibian thyroid anlage.
Bd. X, Heft. 1, Jan. 1932. By Dr. M. H. Choi.
16. A Simple Medium for the Differentiation of B. Typhosus, B. Paratyphosus and Dysentery. By Dr. Y. T. Choi.
Journ. of the Chosen Med. Assn. Vol. 21, No. 9, Sept. 1931.
17. Über die Einflusung des Bacterien lipoides auf die Agglutination.
By Dr. Y. T. Choi. Journ. of the Keijo Med. College, Vol. 1, No. 1, May 1931.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

18. Untersuchung über die koreanischen Diäten. By Dr. S. S. Lee.
Chosen Government Report. No. 9 and 10, 1931.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

19. Paragonimus westermanii Encysted in the Sac of Inguinal Hernia.
By Dr. A. I. Ludlow (with Dr. Paul Choy). China Med. Journ.
Vol. XLV, No. 6, June 1931.
20. Thrombo-angiitis Obliterans (50 cases). A Review and Report of the Disease in Koreans. By Dr. A. I. Ludlow. China Med. Journ. Vol. XLV, No. 7. July, 1931.
21. Benign Giant Cell Tumor of the Ulna. By Dr. A. I. Ludlow.
China Med. Journ. Vol. XLV, No. 7, July 1931.

EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT

The report of the Evangelistic Department is one of the best handed to the editor. Rev. W. M. Lee, the head of the Department, has rendered most efficient service. His program carried out the past year has included the following: general supervision of the evangelistic work; responsibility for the daily chapel service of the college; advisory service to the college student Y.M.C.A.; teaching Bible to the first and second year classes of the college; visiting the students in their boarding places; conducting two prayer meetings each morning, one for the workers in the hospital and the other for the workers in the dispensary; leading prayer meeting once a week for the Nurses and engaging in evangelistic efforts with the patients in the hospital.

A feature of the college chapel has been a weekly musical service in the charge of Mrs. J. L. Boots. Thanks are due to Mrs. Boots and to the many members of the community who have given of their time and talent to make this service most helpful to both students and faculty.

With the limited funds at his disposal, Mr. Lee has helped many of the poor patients in the hospital and dispensary and hopes that the time will come when he can work more freely in this line. He also expresses the hope that more books and magazines may be available for the circulating library used by the students and employees.

The total number of medical students at the beginning of the year was 154.

A. Baptized Christians	80
B. Those who had not been baptized	62
C. Those who professed no religion	12
Total	<u>154</u>

Out of Class "B" five were baptized and 11 others were led to attend different churches during the year.

On Saturday afternoons, Mr. Lee has accompanied a doctor and group of senior students on visits to the poor and sick in the outskirts of Seoul. After the patients have received treatment Mr. Lee has told the good news in co-operation with the students, thus giving them experience in winning souls.

Mr. Han Sang Keui, evangelist, has reported on his work as follows: "During the past year I have spent the best part of my time in visiting the sick folk in the hospital and preaching the Gospel to them. There are hundreds of men to whom I have preached and among these 39 appeared to be really converted to Christianity while they were in the hospital. And, besides these 39, there were many who came to know what Christianity is and what the Gospel teaches.

"Generally the preaching in the hospital has given a great deal of consolation to the sick who feel sorrowful, has encouraged those who were weak in faith and has often revived the faith of those who have backslidden for many years. Sometimes I find some who misunderstand the nature of the religion of Christ and for these friends I try to lead them to a clear conception of the principles of faith and make them understand what their responsibilities are to God and what the value of our life of service really is.

"Among the new converts was a young man 30 years of age, from the town of Hamheung. A merchant and maker of pottery, he amassed considerable money within a few years but spent most of it in riotous living. During his three months in the hospital he listened to my preaching and became a Christian. He said there are 50 families working in his trade and he would carry the news of the Gospel to them and try to make the whole village a Christian town. He is a man of culture and I know he will put into practice all that he said he would do before God.

"There was another patient, a man 47 years old, a simple farmer from the North Choongchung Province. After he had been admitted to the hospital he was told by the doctor that one of his legs would have to be amputated. He was so much frightened that he hesitated, not knowing what to do. At that time I was the only one for him to consult with as preacher and I persuaded him to commit his physical body to the doctor, who would work hard to cure him, and his soul to God, the lover of all men. After he had been encouraged, he placed his leg in the doctor's hand and finally lost it but he got a good faith in God who controls all his destinies.

"During the summer, Mrs. Choi, who served as Bible woman for the past 20 years, passed away after a lingering illness. All who have known Mrs. Choi remember her untiring service and zeal in preaching the Gospel. Her place was taken in September by Mrs. Kim Hyun Sook. Mrs. Kim has spent most of her time in the morning helping the needy people in the dispensary and bringing to them the message of the Gospel as occasion presented itself. In the afternoon she has worked among the patients and their friends in the hospital. During her brief service with the institution, Mrs. Kim has led 20 women to make a decision to believe in Christ and has induced them to become regular church attendants. She has devoted every Wednesday to follow up work especially for those who have made a decision to become Christians while in the hospital.

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL

Graduates from the Nurses' Training School now number 125 and are to be found in all parts of the country. The enrolment of the students last April was 58, divided into classes as follows:-

First Year	20
Second Year	24
Third Year	14

By the end of March the number had been reduced by 10, one nurse having died of tuberculosis; several left on account of ill health and some resigned. There were 50 applicants examined for the entering class of 1932. Of these 30 had finished the high school. Eighteen different schools were represented, only two being non-mission schools. Of the 25 who entered, 15 were high school graduates, a greater proportion than any preceding year. Practically all the nurses are Christians, four are to be baptized soon, one is a catechumen and two need to join the church on confession of faith, having been baptized as infants.

The course of the Training School has been changed from a three year to a four year one, the fourth year being mostly devoted to Midwifery and Public Health. This is primarily done to conform with the new government regulations which are considered to be in line with progress in nursing education.

Miss Edna Lawrence has continued her work as Superintendent of Nurses and Principal of the Training School. Her assistant, Miss C. S. Kim, who is dormitory matron and assistant in teaching, has done good work in this her second year in this position. She teaches practical nursing, hygiene and nursing theory.

The first foreign graduate Korean nurse to join the staff is Miss Chung Ai Lee, who is a graduate of Ewha College and Queen's Hospital, Honolulu. Although Miss Lee has been on the staff but a short time she has done fine work as a teacher and supervisor.

Miss Shields and Mrs. Sharrocks both went on furlough last summer and their work had to be divided among the rest of the nursing staff. Miss Lawrence took charge of the supply room and the new free clinic. The kitchen was placed in the care of a Korean nurse with Miss Young to assist her. The supervision of the laundry and sewing room was given to Miss Nelson. The actual nursing of the patients in the hospital as well as the supervision of the nurses has been done by Miss Young and Miss Nelson.

REPORT OF SEVERANCE HOSPITAL

Medical Superintendent	Dr. D. B. Avison
Superintendent Nurses' Training School	Miss E. M. Lawrence
Supervisor	Miss M. B. Young
Supervisor	Miss M. V. Nelson
Supervisor	Miss Chung Ai Lee

Much credit is due to Dr. D. B. Avison for his splendid management of the hospital during this difficult year.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the management of the hospital faced the surety of a decreased income from receipts from patients and

some cuts from the Missions. Every effort was put forth to control expenses and at the same time to keep up the service rendered to the highest possible grade under the circumstances and if possible to improve it.

Expenses were cut in two notable lines - by reduction of staff and in the cost of the food bills. No raises were made in salaries so that aside from the professional staff our doctors are the lowest salaried men of anyone employed in mission hospitals. Thus our internes received but Yen 3.00 per month aside from bed and board, those here on their second year received Yen 35.00 per month and those in their third year but Yen 70.00 per month respectively. On the Nursing staff we replaced the higher salaried nurses as far as possible with new graduates. The reduction of the cost of food was effected by replacing a high-salaried dietitian with a nurse who, by proper supervision of the purchase of food stuff and the employment of a lesser number of boys, greatly reduced the cost of the kitchen. This resulted in a saving of Yen 7,300 in the kitchen alone, over budget expectations.

An effort was made to improve the service of the Out-Patient Department by making a complete separation of our Teaching Clinics from the Pay Clinics. Unfortunately this was, for various reasons, not possible till the last three months of the year. It has succeeded already to such an extent as not only greatly to improve our teaching but greatly to reduce the percentage of free work and in definitely increasing our pay clinic. This reduction is largely explained by the fact that people who did not mind accepting free treatment when they could get it in the pay clinic rooms, where people could not recognize them as charity patients, now do not care to be so conspicuous. Plans are on foot to try to increase the actual number of pay patients by improving the appearance of the pay clinics and possibly by extending the hours.

A brief summary of the work for patients done shows that up to March 29th, 1932, 2,551 patients were admitted as compared with 2,435 last year, with a total of 34,746 in-patient days as compared to 37,403 last year. The percentage of free in-patient days was reduced from 44% last year to 34% this year. This was made possible by a slight decrease in the number of free beds and by the co-operation of the doctors in discharging chronic cases. Of the total number of patients admitted, 27% were Christian at the time of admission as compared with 36.5% last year. There have been 87 deliveries as compared with 82 last year. In the operating room 706 operations were performed as compared with 751 last year. Of this number 563 were done under general anesthesia and 143 under local as compared with 636 and 115 respectively last year.

A complete list of the Hospital statistics may be found in the appendage.

SEVERANCE WHOLESALE MEDICAL SUPPLY COMPANY

According to the decision of the Board of Managers, the Wholesale Department Directors appointed in January, 1931, Mr. Owens and Mr. K. Y. Lee to liquidate the Wholesale stock and close out the retail store. Some sacrifice had to be made on the whole line of stock, but Mr. Owens was able to dispose of the bulk of the retail stock without too great loss to the company.

The liquidation of the Wholesale stock was not so difficult as the disposal of the retail stock. There was no over stocking of one single line, but too many varieties of similar preparations. With the co-operation of the clinical departments, these preparations were used up without inconvenience. The outside business was continued and special care was taken in buying just enough to fill the orders. In this way, the bulk of the stock was reduced to the minimum and all the less important items were eliminated. This new arrangement was quite satisfactory and on the whole the business appeared to be more sound and easier to handle. This outlook changed the Directors' stand and they decided to continue the wholesale business. Mr. K. Y. Lee was appointed Managing Director and a few changes were made in the staff.

This new administration has a definite aim in making this company a supply station for all mission hospitals and Severance graduates who are practising in all parts of Korea. In importing the drugs and medical supplies, care is taken to import only the standard drugs and reliable remedies for which no substitution can be found in this part of the world. The Severance preparations are finding their way. With this progress, the necessity is already felt that the manufacturing department must be enlarged and new apparatus be added to it. It is expected that most of the preparations commonly used in Severance and other mission hospitals and clinics will be manufactured in the company's laboratory.

An English catalogue will be issued in a short time, and the company is trying to maintain the minimum price in spite of the present economical difficulties.

THE TREASURY

The Treasurer reports that the curve of earnings in the Out Patient and Hospital Departments continued to decline, being ¥89,354.92 as compared with ¥125,999.43 four years ago. This difference shows how the economic depression has affected our budget. The Dental Department showed earnings of ¥28,954.22, an increase of ¥1,702.17 over the year before, but its clientele is very largely from the foreign (non-oriental) community. A detailed statement of income and expenditures appears in the Appendices.

In order to offset the decline in income from earnings, drastic economies in expenditures were put in effect, so much so that there was a net saving of ¥12,932 under budget expectations. The net decrease in expected income from all sources was ¥4,428, which left a saving of ¥8,504. This saving enabled us to finance a number of projects which were not included in the budget but which were imperatively demanded. These included:

Converting former retail store and wholesale premises into the new Free Clinic	1,536.32
Construction of building for storing pickle adjacent to the kitchen	1,360.30
Construction of second floor over the Free Clinic to serve as Faculty and Board Room, Library, etc.	3,426.03

As anticipated when making up last year's budget, we counted upon having to draw from the balance of Mr. Severance's deficit gift of the year before in order to balance expenditure and income. This expectation was realized, and we drew ¥12,807.43 from this source. The gratifying feature of the year is that despite the decline in receipts, the institution was kept going and was able to improve its facilities.

Two additions to our equipment should be mentioned here. A new private branch telephone exchange was installed inasmuch as the old switchboard was entirely outgrown. The construction of the Central Heating plant begun the previous year was completed, at a cost of ¥8,214.26. The new DENTAL BUILDING and its equipment cost ¥46,725.47, while the PSYCHIATRY WARD was erected at a cost of ¥3,826.33, but inasmuch as further expenditures are being made to complete and equip this building the final figures will not be available in this report.

The SEVERANCE DENTAL SALES COMPANY shows a profit of ¥1,332.73 on its sales turnover of ¥17,316.09, while the SEVERANCE WHOLESALE MEDICAL SUPPLY COMPANY profit and loss statement shows a net profit of ¥11,268.27 on total sales and income of ¥159,152.30. Most of this latter profit will go into the building of a new storeroom and to the reserves of the Company. Full statements of sales operations and of assets and liabilities will be found in the Appendices.

GIFTS WHICH PASSED THROUGH TREASURER'S HANDS

1931-32.

Several gifts for Mental Building anonymous.	
Rev. A. A. Pieters, for equipment of Mental Building	¥ 1,000.00
Seoul Foreign Sunday School, for ultra-violet penetrating glass for tubercular building (birthday money)	¥ 9.56
Baraca Club Bible Class, Toronto	\$ 100.00
Supplies from Utica, Albany, Hudson, Brooklyn-Nassau Presbyterials	\$ 4,685.74
Members of Southern Presbyterian Mission towards making good the cut to our budget	¥ 310.63
Mr. J. L. Severance for Research	\$ 1,500.00
Mr. J. L. Severance and Mrs. F. F. Prentiss	\$ 10,000.00
Mr. J. L. Severance, endowment	\$ 1,500.00
Minot, N.D., Presbyterian Sunday School, for support of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department	\$ 1,500.00
Dr. K. S. Oh, towards post-graduate study fund	¥ 80.00
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., for furnishing new Dental Building	¥ 576.77
Mr. Shattuck, for scale for Baby Welfare work	¥ 60.00
Seoul Foreign Sunday School for children's cot	¥ 100.00
Seoul Municipality	¥ 380.00
Miss M. D. Walker	¥ 202.51
Government General Social Department	¥ 50.00
Mrs. J. F. Preston for Children's Memorial Cot	¥ 100.75
Balance Contribution to Manchurian Unit	¥ 25.49
From Students Stunt Night	¥ 35.00
S. S. Class, Corona, Calif.	¥ 10.00
Anonymous Gift for work of Neurology Clinic	¥ 300.00

SEVERANCE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR 1931-32.

ASSETS

Site	165,154.54
Buildings:	
Hospital	46542.61
Sev. Frontiss	33397.77
Isolation	39426.38
Pieters Mem.	10000.00
College	71653.20
Nursing Sch'	131303.79
Laboratory	4982.97
Shields Res.	15900.00
For. Nurses	12000.00
Korean Phys.	14000.00
Employees	12356.20
Printing	8217.28
Surgical Unit	5015.45
Dental Bldg	32000.00
	454,802.65

Equipment:

Furniture	40675.35
Apparatus	64748.22
Dental App.	17795.11
Research	3783.15
Library	4980.90
Telephone	4145.00
Nursing Sch.	106.50
	136,234.23

Current Assets:

Accts. Rec.	21758.61
Note Rec.	300.00
Fixed Deposit	11787.34
Suspense	2203.22
Tel. Reimburse	2000.00
Wholesale Req.	153.88
Dental Bldg Def.	10571.82
Commercial Depts.	
Wholesale Equip.	1500.00
Optical	4016.15
Wholesale Loan	19719.66
Accts. Rec. SDS	2122.45
S.D.S. Stock	3511.66
	50,369.92

LIABILITIES

Capital Investment	736,237.50
Special Funds:	
Dental Parlour	1129.82
Endowment	1680.34
Lawrence Scholarship	106.27
Cate Scholarship	2277.58
Psychiatry Ward	1002.96
Psychiatry, Postgrad	61.80
Nurses Dormitory	644.23
Pediatric Ward	101.01
Hoyt Fellowship	72.85
Research Equipment	3635.89
Kim Kyo Ik Guarantee	300.00
Microscope Fund	300.00
Shields Res. bal.	73.04
	11,583.79

Reserves:

Surplus & Deficit	4189.46
Deficit (1931)	2478.99
Dental Surplus Fund	1731.17
Inst. Dental Surp.	1731.18
	10,130.80

Current Liabilities:

Reserve for Doubtful	
Accounts	7950.23
Cooperating Board	4650.28
Bank	2147.04
Notes payable	6500.00
	21,247.55

Commercial Depts.

Wholesale Capital	13406.25
do. Reserve	11518.50
Optical Capital	2500.00
do. Reserve	385.00
Dental Capital	3662.00
S.D.S. Surplus	1963.82
	38,435.57

¥ 817,635.21

¥ 817,635.21

SEVERANCE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

SUMMARY OF CURRENT BUDGET INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

1931-32.

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
Out Patient Department	39,631.46	64,224.89
do. Service	702.30	
do. Prescript'n	467.32	
Hospital	43,979.44	68,192.06
Isolation Hospital	4,574.40	10,737.31
Kitchen	435.10	
Matron		3,000.00
Total O P D and I P D	89,790.02	166,154.26
Dental	28,954.22	32,954.22
Total from Patients	118,744.24	199,108.48
College	22,963.80	63,517.73
Nurses Training School	210.00	3,111.12
Total Tuition & College	23,173.80	66,628.85
Administration	5,963.21	14,110.96
Telephone	238.80	238.80
Operating & Maintenance	1,953.40	7,405.83
Total from Property, etc.	8,155.41	21,755.59
Donations	928.46	
Mission Appropriations & Gifts	133,266.44	
Religious & Social	380.00	1,709.50
Equipment & Major Repairs	12,782.37	21,035.73
Total from abroad (mainly)	147,357.27	22,745.23
Total Earnings & Income	297,430.72	
Drawn from Deficit Fund	12,807.43	
Total Income and Expenditure	¥310,238.15	¥310,238.15

SEVERANCE WHOLESALE MEDICAL SUPPLY COMPANY
Profit and Loss Statement 1931-2.

Sales outside S.U.M.C.	¥105,864.97
Sales to S.U.M.C.	29,527.70
Retail Sales	1,664.39
Optical Sales	1,873.85
Misc. Income	2,056.86
Bank Interest	113.36
Glaxo balance	51.17
Total sales and income	139,152.30

Inventories: Wholesale	52,079.54	
Retail	2,763.37	
Optical	3,315.34	
Purchases: Local	70,331.48	
Foreign	29,032.99	
Retail	156.45	
Optical	193.23	
	157,878.45	

Less Closing Inventories:

Wholesale	48,538.92	
Retail	500.00	
Optical	1,403.00	
	50,441.92	

Cost of Goods purchased . . .	107,436.53
Gross profit	31,715.77

Less expenses:

Salaries	8,116.74
Postage	320.07
Stationery	278.77
Gen'l Supplies	565.36
Travel	823.68
Periodicals	15.05
Taxes	214.57
Advertising	407.79
Social Functions	131.94
Rent	2,250.00
Insurance	150.00
Electricity	277.50
Gas	171.90
Water	153.96
Ice	69.53
Freight	5,010.89
Repairs	130.52
Fuel	300.00
Telephone	150.00
Retail expense	4.60
Optical do.	404.67

	20,447.54
--	-----------

Net profit	¥11,268.23
------------	------------

Deduct cost of New Storeroom

	1,719.25
--	----------

	¥ 9,548.98
--	------------

SEVERANCE DENTAL SALES COMPANY

Profit and Loss Statement 1931-32

Sales		9057.04
Requisitions		8259.05
		<u>¥ 17316.09</u>
Opening Inventory	4774.32	
Purchases	13559.08	
	<u>18333.90</u>	
Less Closing Inventory	3511.66	
Cost of Goods sold	..	<u>14822.24</u>
Gross Profit		<u>2493.85</u>
Less expenses:		
Salaries	845.00	
Postage & Printing	135.07	
Advertising, etc.	76.77	
Repairs	11.93	
Telephone	50.00	
Travel	12.35	
		<u>1161.12</u>
Net Profit		<u>¥ 1332.73</u>

SEVERANCE WHOLESALE MEDICAL SUPPLY COMPANY

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES 1931-32.

Cash in Bank	1,205.80	Loan Capital (S.U.M.C.)	19,719.66
Cash on Fixed Deposit	5,528.00	Accumulated profits	44,854.10
Accounts Receivable	18,360.81	Reserve for Doubtful A/c	2,000.00
C.O.D. Accounts	564.13	Accounts Payable	1,917.31
Requisitions (S.U.M.C.)	1,796.12	Cooperating Board	4,046.30
Petty Cash & Postage	150.00	Foreign Bills	32.31
Wholesale Inventory	48,530.32	Depreciation	396.80
Retail Inventory	500.00	Profit & Loss	9,548.93
Optical do.	1,103.00		
Manufacturing Dept.	1,284.00		
Furniture & Fixtures	3,184.66		
	<u>¥ 82,515.46</u>		<u>¥ 82,515.46</u>

Distribution of Profit & Loss

Dividend on Loan Capital	1950.00
To increase Reserve for Accts.	3000.00
Profits carried forward	4592.93
	<u>¥ 9542.93</u>

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

1931 - 1932

COST OF SERVICE

Departments	1930-1931	1931-1932
Inpatient Dept.	¥- 110,746.71	¥ 98,929.37
Out-Patient Dept.	68,182.57	64,224.89
Totals	¥ 178,292.28	¥ 163,154.26

RECEIPTS FROM PATIENTS

Departments	1930-1931	1931-1932
Inpatient Dept.	¥ 50,970.24	¥ 48,553.84
Out-Patient Dept.	43,997.29	39,631.46
Totals	¥ 94,967.53	¥ 88,185.30

COSTS & RECEIPTS PER INPATIENT DAY & PER O.P.D. TREATMENT

1930 - 1931				1931 - 1932			
I. P. Day		O.P. Treat.		I. P. Day		O.P. Treatment	
Cost	¥ 2.96	¥ 0.98		¥ 2.83	¥ 1.61		
Receipt:	1.36	0.62		1.40	0.62		
Less	¥ 1.60	¥ 0.36		¥ 1.43	¥ 0.39		

INCOME BY INPATIENT & OUT-PATIENT DEPTS.

Year	Inpatient Dept	Out-Patient Dept
1928 - 1929	¥ 76,403.93	¥ 49,595.50
1929 - 1930	69,518.69	50,829.13
1930 - 1931	40,970.24	43,997.29
1931 - 1932	48,553.84	39,631.46

GENERAL SUMMARY IN-PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT

April 1st 1931 - March 31, 1932

Admitted: Oriental Patients 2571
Occidental " 90 - 2661

Discharged ----- 2653

Operations: Under General Anesthetic 564
Under Local Anesthetic 105
Under Spinal " 67
None 11 - 747

Births: Live ----- 96
Still-born 10 - 106

Religious Condition on Admission

Christian 755
Non-Christian 1810
New Born 96
2661

IN-PATIENT DAYS BY DEPARTMENTS

HOSPITAL	Surg.	Med.	Ped.	Gyn.	Obs.	Eye	E.N.T.	Skin G.U.	Psy.	Dent.	TOTAL
General	10786	9128	2869	3257	1393	381	1115	1697	1391	17	32,034
Isolation		2143	588					72	89		2,892
T O T A L	10786	11271	3457	3257	1393	381	1115	1769	1480	17	34,926
	31%	32.25%	9.8%	9.3%	4%	1.1%	3.2%	5.1%	4.2%	0.05%	100%

PATIENTS' CONDITION ON DISCHARGE

Condition	No.
Well or Arrested	689
Improved	1635
Unchanged	150
Worse	11
Dead	162
TOTAL	2653

IN-PATIENT DAYS SUMMARY

Hospitals	Pay	Free	Total
General	20053	11424	31,477
Infectious	1911	17	1,928
T.B.	1130	391	1,521
TOTAL	23094	11832	34,926

31% Free

To Autopsy Room 16
To Dissection Room 7

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

To the Board of Managers

SEVERANCE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

Seoul, Korea.

Year 1936-1937

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT
To the Board of Managers
SEVERANCE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE
Seoul, Korea.

Year 1936-1937.

I feel it an honor to present my annual report before the Board of Managers giving detailed information of the loyal activity of the staff, the improvement of medical equipment, an increase of treatments and income in O.P.D. & I.P.D. through all of which the aim of charity work is to be advanced.

1) The total number of members on the staff is 200.

1. Clinical doctors 43.

Medical - 3 Professors, 3 assistants.
Surgical - 3 Professors, 1 Assistant, 2 Post-graduates.
Gyn. & Obs. - 1 Professor, 1 Assistant.
Eye, E.N.T. - 1 Professor, 1 Lecturer, 1 Assistant.
Pediatrics - 1 Professor, 1 Lecturer, 1 Assist. 1 Post-graduate.
Skin & G.U. - 1 Professor, 2 Assistants.
Psychiatry - 1 Professor, 1 Assist. Professor.
Dentistry - 1 Professor, 8 Assistants.
Internes 8.

2. Pharmacy staff 7.

Registered pharmacists 3, 4 Assistants.

3. Nurses & midwives 46.

4 Nursing supervisors.
42 graduate nurses.

4. Officers 10

5. Technicians 17

6. Engineering staff 4.

7. Kitchen staff 13

8. Orderlies, maid, clinical boys & doormen 60.

II) Personal Changes

I am very glad to announce the return from furlough of Dr. Ludlow of the Department of Surgery, Dr. E.W. Anderson of the E.N.T. Department, Dr. Boots of the Department of Dentistry, and Miss Lawrence Nursing Supervisor. Dr. T.W. Yun of Gyn. & Obs. and Dr. C.Y. Choi of E.N.T. Department have returned from the Kyoto Imperial University. Special mention should be made of the transfer of Miss Sharrocks from Baker Memorial Hospital of Andong to Severance and the anticipated coming of Dr. Foud in the near future. Five new assistants were enrolled during the year.

Dr. McAnlis of the Department of Dentistry has gone on furlough. Dr. C.H. Kim of Gyn. & Obs. Department and Dr. Kim of the E.N.T. Department left to pursue post-graduate work. Miss Nelson resigned to take up work in Choonchun.

We regret to report that Dr. Martin of the Medical Department, who has been working with enthusiasm, had to be given an advanced furlough owing to heart trouble and it is our earnest prayer that he may soon be restored to good health so that he may be able to resume his work in due time. Three of the assistants resigned during the year.

III) New Development

1. Medical Equipment

It is a great pleasure to record the installment of a new complete set of X-ray apparatus enabling us to give definite diagnosis as well as satisfactory deep therapy which is far in excess of the efficiency of the former plant. We take pride in such a good equipment. Mr. Jung head of the X-Ray Department has spent 2 months in post-graduate study in the Peiping Union Medical College Hospital and is giving most satisfactory service.

I appreciate very much the gifts from Dr. T.W. Yun of Gyn. & Obs. Department, of Obstetrical instruments, valued at Yen 100.00, to be used in the Main Operating Room.

2. New Kitchen Building.

In the past the odor of the kitchen was disagreeable to the inpatients. It being so inadequate in size and so undesirable in location, a new kitchen was planned. Fortunately we were able to erect the kitchen building

separately, using a space of 115.06 Tsubo.

3. New Boiler.

It was impossible to heat the numerous rooms with the limited capacity of the old boiler. To meet the conditions we have installed 3 new steam boilers and 1 hotwater boiler so that we are now completely protected from the cold. Minor improvements in each department have been made during the year.

4. Ward Reconstruction.

The New Wing has been used for 1st to 3rd class patients while the old building was occupied by the 4th class and free patients. Much inconvenience was incurred by the pay patients for several reasons so it was decided to change the old hospital, which is now being completely renovated for first and second class patients. We hope to finish the work by March and trust that it will furnish more comfortable accommodation for the patients.

IV. Ward Capacity.

The total numbers of beds in the General, Isolation & Mental wards are 194.

	Pay Beds	Free	Total
Men's Pay	28		28
Women's "	27		27
Children's floor	26	9	35
Babies		8	8
Men's Free ward	16 (Half Pay)	8	24
Women's " "	11 (" ")	9	20
Obstetrical Ward	3 (" ")	3	6
Isolation	22		22
T.B. Sanitorium	16		16
Mental Ward	8		8
Total	157	37	194

V. Patients.

In 1936 the total treatments in I.P.D. & O.P.D. were 121,293 and the details are as follows:

Treatments	O.P.D.	I.P.D.	Total
Pay Treatments	61,241	35,893	97,134
Free "	15,383	8,776	24,159
Total	76,624	44,669	121,293

The above figures show an increase of 24,506 pay treatments over 1935, though the number of free treatments was not increased on account of changing of rooms and limitation of the number of rooms.

A comparison of treatments on the last 12 years, by departments, is found in the appendix.

VI. Income

Income from patients in 1936 is as follows:

O.P.D.	¥ 103,107.29
I.P.D.	<u>103,176.19</u>
Total	¥ 206,273.48

An increase of ¥20,000 over last year.

The income by department in the last 10 years is reported in the appendix.

VII. Nurses Training School.

The whole staff of Nurses Training School numbers 20, with 61 student nurses. Miss Lawrence, Miss Sharrocks and Miss Yee are working most faithfully. Miss Nelson was working very successfully and we regret to report her going to Choonchun for personal reasons. Miss Sharrocks is continuing her work with success.

Detailed information is given in the Nursing Superintendent's report.

VIII. Religious & Social Work.

In the Religious & Social work Rev. Y.K.Cheigh, Mrs. Kim, the Biblewoman and Miss Shields worked faithfully.

1. The department conducted services every Sunday morning and afternoon. Three or four days a week were spent in visiting patients and comforting them by His Teachings.
2. Every Friday members of the Severance Women's Club visit the patients in the Hospital.
3. Every Saturday afternoon Miss Black and her biblewomen of the Oriental Mission devote their time in bringing cheer to the patients with music.

4. During the year 8,012 believers and 2125 non-belivers were admitted to the hospital. 10 women were converted, 2 men have accepted Christianity.
5. Miss Shields has been working specially for the poor, helping them to receive proper treatment and giving clothing and travelling expenses to their homes whenever necessary. Those who received such help numbered 31 with a total expenses of ¥304.79. These patients feel thankful to have seen God at Severance as their Saviour. An interesting report is given by Rev. Cheigh in the appendix.

We are grateful to the following friends who have given us funds for Social & Religious work.

Mrs. Haword	¥ 33.89
Miss Foster	1.57
1st Pres. Church	34.00
Seoul Foreign Sunday School	100.00
Mr. Song Chin Woo	20.00
Mrs. Preston	172.41
Mr. Kumamoto	365.00
Municipal	300.00
Total	¥ 1026.87

14 missionary friends have given funds that are not shown in order to keep their contributions secret.

We are very anxious to express our hearty thanks to those women of various presbyterials in America, who helped us so much with 18 donated boxes containing medical supplies. Their value amounted to ¥2,000.

The Presbyterials are:

W.M.C.	Albany Presbytery
"	Utica
"	Long Island
"	Hudson
"	Brooklyn Nassau
"	Central

If we have failed to mention any Presbytery that sends us goods we hope we will be pardoned for our unintentional error.

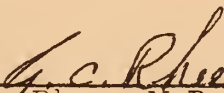
Through the report you will note an increase of 3% every line and I am very glad to report that we have made so much progress in the work. All of this progress was made by the

- 6 -

effort and cooperation of the staff and the good leadership of the President and Vice-President.

In closing this report I very sincerely express my gratitude to the members of the Board of Managers who help the Institution to make progress through the aid of His Invisible Power.

Respectfully submitted,



Y. C. Rhee, M.D.
Medical Superintendent.

Number of O.P.D. Treatments in Each Department
1936

Department	Pay	Free	Total
Medical	10,889	4,155	15,044
Skin	12,212	1,956	14,168
E.N.T	10,354	2,698	13,052
Surgery	7,958	1,961	9,919
Dental	8,600	729	9,329
Pediatrics	4,999	1,450	6,449
Gynaecology	4,052	879	4,931
Psychiatry	2,177	1,555	3,732
Total	61,241	15,383	76,624

I.P.D. Number of In-patient Days in Each
Department 1936

Department	Pay	Free	Total
Surgery	10,022	2,298	12,320
Medical	6,392	710	7,102
Gynaecology	3,539	1,411	4,950
Pediatrics	2,376	1,194	3,570
Skin	2,268	968	3,236
Psychiatry	1,861	794	2,655
E.N.T	1,808	787	2,595
Isolation	4,705	----	4,705
Mental Ward	2,922	614	3,536
Dental	-----	-----	-----
Total	35,893	8,776	44,669

O.P.D. Number of Treatments and I.P.D. In-patient
Days Combined in Each Department
1936

Department	O. P. D. Treatments	I. P. D. In-patient Days	Total
Surgery	9,919	12,320	22,239
Medical	15,044	7,102	22,146
Skin	14,168	3,236	17,404
E.N.T.	13,052	2,595	15,647
Pediatrics	6,449	3,570	10,019
Gynaecology	4,931	4,950	9,881
Psychiatry	3,732	2,655	6,387
Dental	9,329	-----	9,329
Isolation	-----	4,705	4,705
Mental Ward	-----	3,536	3,536
Total	76,624	44,669	121,293

C.P.D. Number of Treatments for the Past
12 Years (1925-36)

Year	Pay	Free	Total
1925	31,827	25,740	57,567
1926	30,415	30,029	60,344
1927	34,530	29,978	64,508
1928	35,835	37,016	72,911
1929	37,786	39,915	77,701
1930	35,035	34,314	69,499
1931	34,611	34,397	60,008
1932	34,644	20,790	55,434
1933	37,968	18,754	56,722
1934	44,120	18,198	62,318
1935	46,078	15,343	61,421
1936	61,241	15,383	76,624

Number of Hospital In-patient Days for
the Past 12 Years (1925-36)

Year	Pay	Free	Total
1925	14,435	12,029	26,464
1926	13,190	11,498	24,688
1927	15,387	14,461	29,848
1928	19,343	15,801	35,144
1929	21,730	19,597	41,327
1930	20,916	16,488	37,404
1931	25,094	11,832	34,926
1932	27,486	11,705	39,191
1933	32,191	12,313	44,504
1934	27,340	10,068	37,408
1935	26,197	9,170	35,367
1936	35,893	8,776	44,669

Pay O.P.D. Treatments and I.P.D. In-patient
Days for the Past 12 Years

Year	O. P. D.	I. P. D.	Total
1925	31,827	14,435	46,262
1926	30,315	13,190	43,505
1927 ^m	34,530	15,387	49,917
1928	35,835	19,343	55,178
1929	37,786	21,730	59,516
1930	35,035	20,916	55,951
1931	34,611	23,094	57,705
1932	34,644	27,480	62,130
1933	37,968	32,191	70,159
1934	44,120	27,340	71,460
1935	46,078	26,197	72,275
1936	61,241	35,893	97,134

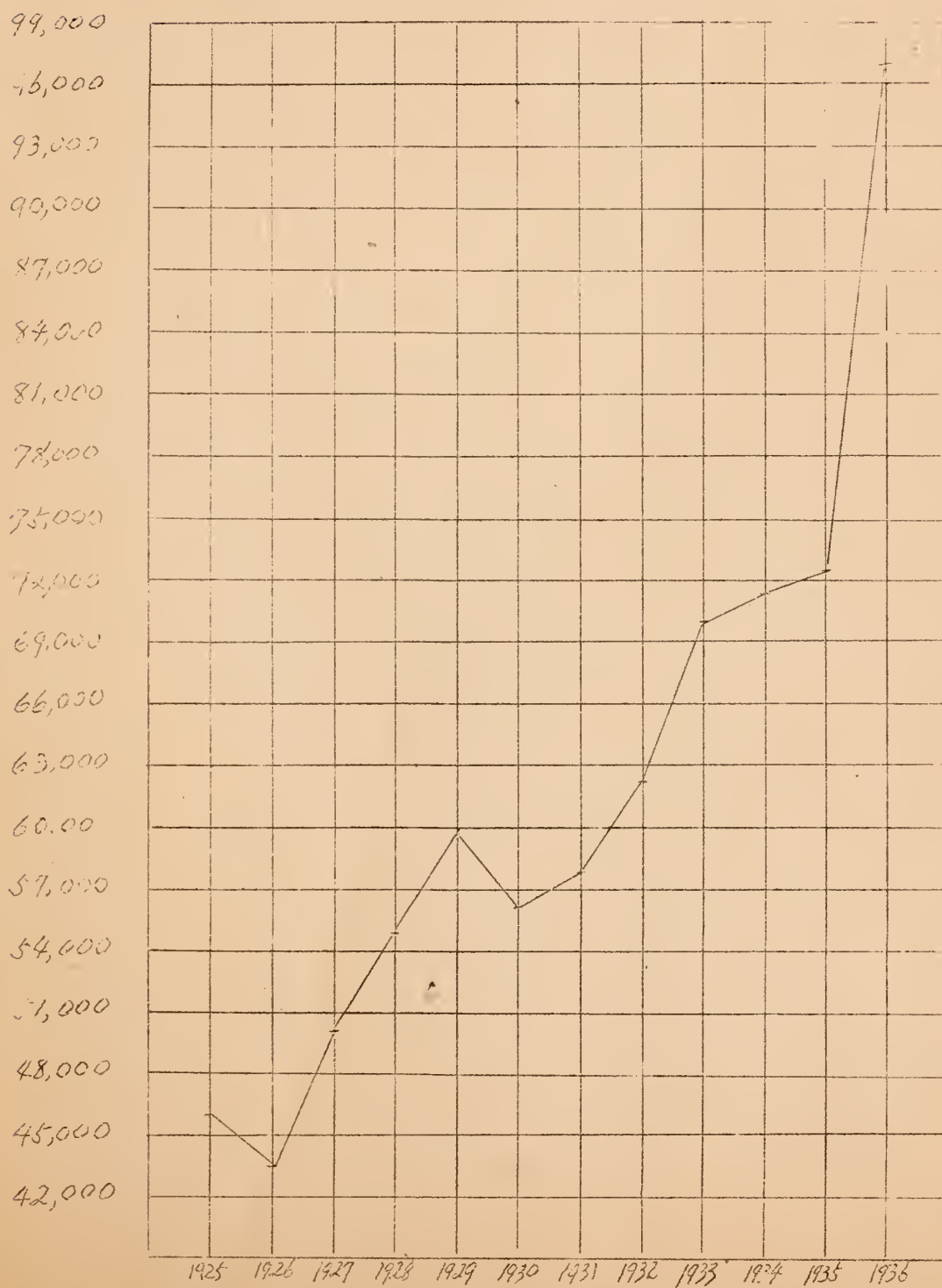
Free O.P.D. Treatments and I.P.D. In-patient
Days for the Past 12 Years

Year	O. P. D.	I. P. D.	Total
1925	25,740	12,029	37,769
1926	30,029	11,493	41,527
1927	29,973	14,461	44,439
1928	37,016	15,801	52,817
1929	39,915	19,597	59,512
1930	34,314	16,488	50,802
1931	34,397	11,832	46,229
1932	20,790	11,705	32,495
1933	18,754	12,313	31,067
1934	18,100	10,050	28,150
1935	15,343	9,170	24,513
1936	15,383	8,776	24,159

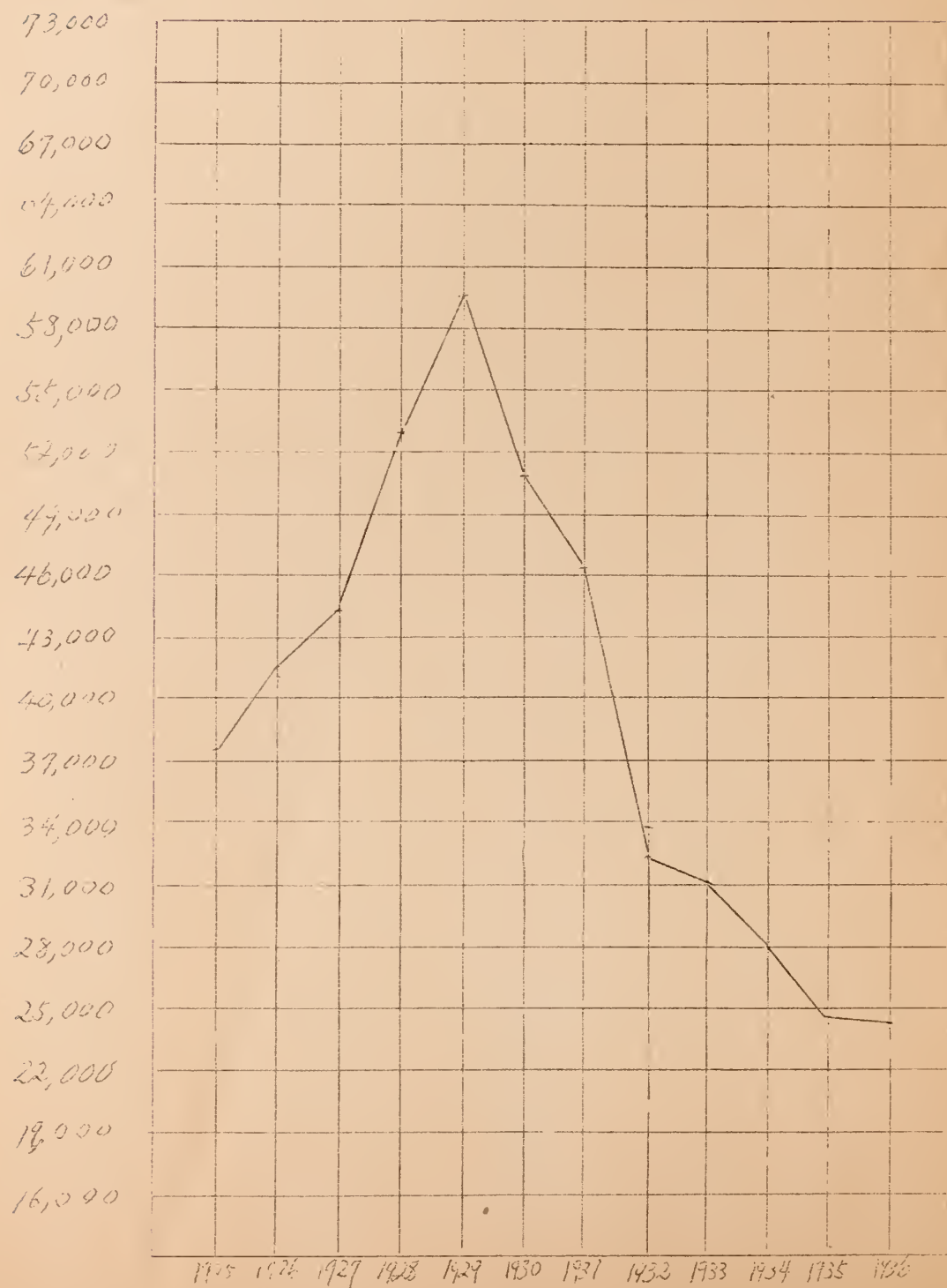
Out-patient and In-patient Depts.
Combined Statistics for
the Past 12 Years
(1925-36)

Year	O. P. D.	I. P. D.	Total
1925	57,567	26,464	84,031
1926	60,344	24,688	85,132
1927	64,508	29,848	94,356
1928	72,911	35,144	107,995
1929	77,701	41,327	109,028
1930	69,499	37,404	106,753
1931	69,008	34,920	103,934
1932	55,434	39,101	94,625
1933	56,722	44,504	101,226
1934	62,318	37,408	99,726
1935	61,421	35,367	96,788
1936	76,624	44,669	121,293

Pay O.P.D. Treatments and I.P.D. Inpatient
Days for the Past 12 Years
(3,000 interval)



Free O.P.D. Treatments and I.P.D. In-patient
Days for the Past 12 Years
(3,000 interval)



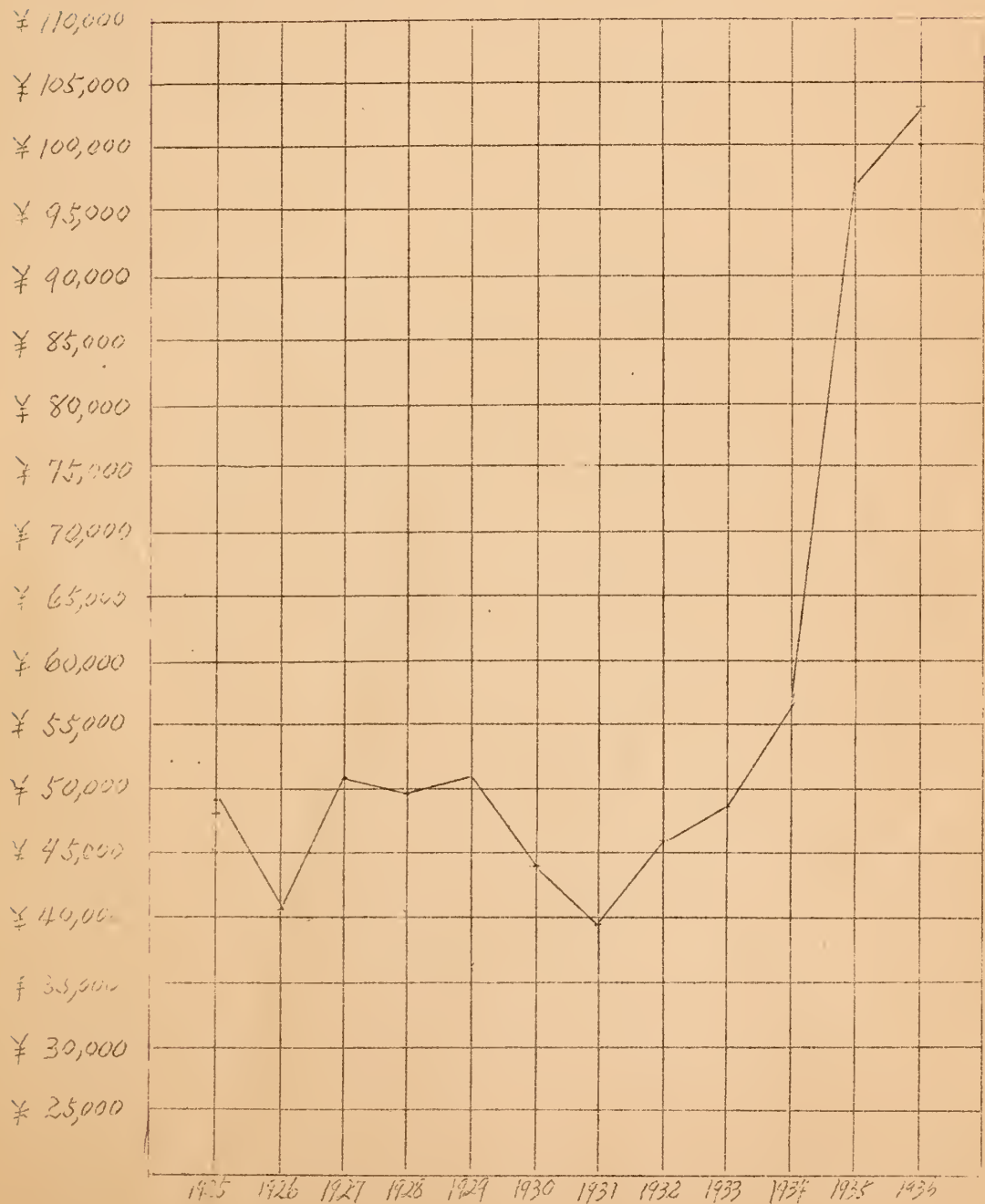
Receipts from O.P.D. and I.P.D. Patients
in Each Department
1936

Dept.	O.P.D. Receipts	I.P.D. Receipts	Total
Medical	¥19,173.14	¥22,388.05	¥41,561.19
Dental	33,837.98	-----	33,837.98
Surgery	7,521.55	26,030.40,	33,551.95
Skin	13,555.50	6,305.35	19,860.85
Gynaecology	5,590.90	13,736.55	19,327.45
E.N.T.	8,929.55	6,159.55	15,089.10
Pediatrics	4,852.86	5,925.60	10,778.46
Psychiatry	3,283.80	3,941.20	7,225.00
X-Ray	277.50	-----	277.50
Emergency	-----	1,204.34	1,204.34
Isolation	-----	13,321.65	13,321.65
Mental Ward	-----	4,163.50	4,163.50
Miscellaneous	6,077.51	-----	6,077.51
Total	103,107.29	103,176.19	206,283.48

Receipt From Patients
(Out-patient and In-patient Departments)
For Past 12 Years

Year	O. P. D.	I. P. D.	Total
1925	¥48,966.37	¥55,914.04	¥104,880.41
1926	40,696.69	56,663.35	97,260.54
1927	50,960.74	61,666.01	112,626.75
1928	49,595.50	76,403.93	125,999.43
1929	50,829.15	69,513.67	120,347.35
1930	43,997.29	40,770.24	84,767.35
1931	39,631.46	43,553.84	83,185.30
1932	46,536.33	57,369.13	104,405.51
1933	43,432.22	69,261.23	117,693.45
1934	53,292.00	76,453.00	132,751.64
1935	97,213.00	90,335.55	187,598.55
1936	103,107.29	103,176.19	206,283.48

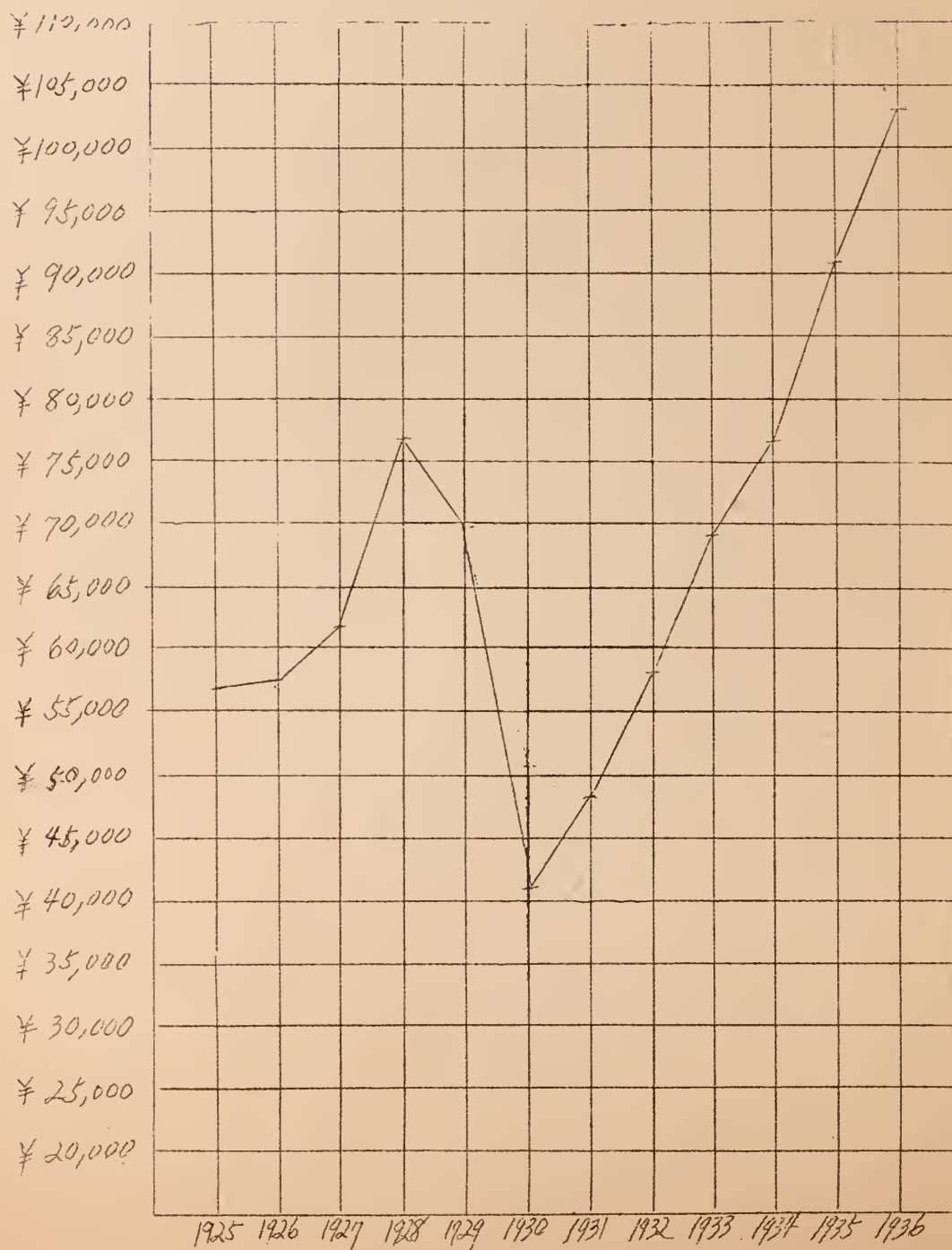
O.P.D. Receipt Showing Graph.
for the Past 12 Years.
(5,000 Yen interval)



Hospital Receipt Showing Grap.

for the Past 12 Years

(5,000 Yen interval)



Graduation Exercises, Severance Hospital, Seoul.

Programme: 4:30 P.M. Oct. 2nd, at the College Chapel.

1. National Anthem by Assembly.
2. Reading of the Names and Introduction of Graduates to Assembly,
by Miss Shepping.
3. Address, by Sin Ung Oo.
4. Song by Nurses.
5. Reading of Florence Nightingale Pledge in English,
by Miss Shepping.
6. Taking of the Florence Nightingale Pledge by the Graduates.
7. Distribution of Diplomas by the President, Dr. Aviston,
and Miss Shepping.
8. Presentation of Training School Pin to Graduates, by Miss Shields.
9. Farewell Song to Graduates by Pupil Choir.
10. Prayer and short address by Dr. Fardie.
11. Closing Song by Pupil Nurses.
12. Closing Prayer by Dr. Gale.

Dismissal of Assembly.

Theresa Elizabeth Lange Ludlow

An Appreciation

GRACE KILBORNE KERR

Theresa Elizabeth Lange Ludlow: An Appreciation

GRACE KILBORNE KERR



Theresa Elizabeth Lange Ludlow, R. N.

TO THINK OF Tracy Ludlow is to think of Life,—pulsing, active, colorful, unselfish life, lived to the full. Death could not hold her; it has robbed us of her presence here, but it has not stopped her living. We know that she is alive and gloriously occupied in that other sphere. While there is comfort in that thought, still we would fain have kept her with us many years longer. Just to know that she was on the other side of the city or even on the other side of an ocean made one feel better.

She was born in Cleveland on May, 11, 1879 and died in the same city on Nov. 13, 1938, having spent a period of twenty-six years in Korea, out of which came three separate furloughs in America. She received her training as a nurse at the Margaret Fahnestock Training School for Nurses of the New York Post-graduate Hospital, with special work in

Sloane Maternity Hospital; did private nursing in Cleveland for two years, and in December, 1911, was married to Dr. Alfred Irving Ludlow with whom she came out to Korea as a missionary under the Northern Presbyterian Board, in January, 1912. Practically all her time in Korea she lived in the city of Seoul.

Her work in connection with Severance Hospital of that city varied widely during the years, according to its particular needs. She was supervising housekeeper of the College Building when it was new, and had charge of redecorating it later, using paint of bright, gay colors, which was quite an innovation.

At one time she was supervisor of the Children's Department of the hospital, this including the preparation of all the special baby feedings. Baby clinic work always made a special appeal to her interest and devotion.

She was an active member of the Nurses' Association and was a leader in the movement to have the foreign nurses pass examinations and be registered under Japanese law, and was Editor-in-Chief of the first number of the Bulletin for Nurses in Korea. Also, at one time she taught dietetics in the Severance Nurses' School.

Many were the groups and individuals among doctors, students and nurses to whom she taught English. She nursed and assisted in many emergency cases, especially among Occidentals, both in the city of Seoul and also on certain calls to country places. She went once to the American Mines to care for a fractured skull case which had resulted from an automobile accident on the very road over which she had to travel, in its icy glare of danger, to reach the patient.

During the World War, she and Dr. Ludlow put in some very strenuous months in Siberia, working under the American Red Cross. She carried heavy responsibility for relief and rehabilitation work on the outskirts of the city when the River Han outdid itself in the flood of 1925.

She took great joy in being one of those who held a medical clinic for Korean women who come in each year from the country for the big Spring Bible Class. She always had some good stories to tell of funny happenings at these clinics.

Tracy Ludlow had a gift for creating and turning phrases in the English language in such a way as to attract one's attention and make the subject matter irresistibly interesting. This showed itself in her personal reports at Station Meeting, to which we all looked forward as a treat, and in the articles she wrote for Women and Missions, as well as in her letters. This same talent showed up in

her speeches, and made her much in demand in the churches in America. In fact, it was while she was in the midst of a very heavy schedule of such speaking dates that she was suddenly called to the other world.

The small Korean church at Kuyongsan came in for a lot of her attention over a long period of years. She and Dr. Ludlow were faithful attendants at the Sunday morning services, and helped the church in untold ways. Mrs. Ludlow had an English Bible class there for a long time.

The work to which she gave herself without reserve during the last months in Korea was that of the Settlement which the two daughters of Dr. Koh opened up in a small village west of Seoul. A memorial fund to Mrs. Ludlow is being contemplated for the benefit of this fine piece of work.

One might gather from these suggestions of some of the types of work in which she was engaged that she could have had no time left for her home. On the contrary, however, her home was her pride and joy, beautiful in the eyes of all who came. She and Dr. Ludlow used it for others in a most generous way, keeping open house at all hours on all days and nights to whomsoever might come. It mattered not what one's request or need, or whether one came for a day or a year, the hospitality of the Ludlow home was proverbially unlimited. She and her husband took in Occidental patients before and after operations, and even turned a portion of their house into an isolation ward for a small American boy, when there was, as yet, no such building at Severance. They took care of him night and day as if he were their own. People who go to such lengths in loving kindness are not met with too often.

Mrs. Ludlow entertained in her home an almost continuous stream of guests of many nationalities, from country places in Korea, from all over the Orient, and from many parts of the world. It was one of her delights to take tourists or other acquaintances or friends on shopping expeditions, poking around in curio shops and second-hand stores, chatting with her friends, the owners of these shops, concerning the relative merits of this and that treasure. One of her hobbies was old Korean charms,—and a most charming collection of them she did have. No one could ever estimate the amount of buying of a more serious nature that she did for friends located in towns more remote from the source of supplies. She was a wonderful neighbor, whether one lived next door to her, or miles away.

She was an active member of the Seoul Music Club, and was the first president of the Seoul Women's Club, always remaining a hard-working member of the latter.

Her personality was a delightful combination of good nature, good humor and good sense. Her originality was evident in all that she did, from nicknaming her friends and specially loved articles, to cleverness in adapting Oriental materials, food stuffs and other products to Occidental uses. Her relish for a good story was second only to her ability to tell one herself. Her spontaneity and enthusiasm went hand in hand, and fortunate were the many causes that enlisted her in-

terest, for to her, to be interested meant always to help.

To try to do justice to all the different types of work into which she threw herself would be quite impossible, for they were legion. To give any adequate idea of how she endeared herself to those about her, including her servants who stayed with her for long periods of years, would equally be beyond the power of written words. She had a most disarming way of meeting one's attempted expression of gratitude by saying lightly, "Why, that's nothing. I'd do as much for any stranger!" And after the laugh was over, one realized that in very truth she would almost literally do as much for any stranger in need as for one of her closest, life-long friends.

Without any children of their own, she and Dr. Ludlow adopted informally the children of so many others that one marvelled that they could take such an individualized interest in such a number of different ones. But many are those who look back to the treats and the gifts and other lovely expressions of affection which Dr. and Mrs. Ludlow gave them when they were children. In respect to the making of garments for others, large or small, she was veritably a second Dorcas.

Her love for Korea was great, with no racial discrimination in her heart. Her love for her Master was greater. It is easy to imagine what her love for Heaven must be, and to picture the enthusiasm with which she is throwing herself, heart and soul, into activities that we know not of, over yonder.



Severance, CCU Merge

On April 14, 1955, in Seoul, Korea, the Board of Managers of Chosun Christian University and the Board of Managers of Severance Union Medical College and Hospital united and met for the first time as the joint board of a single institution. On April 23 the first step in the move of Severance from its mid-city site to the university grounds took place when ground was broken for the Eighth U.S. Army Memorial Chest Hospital.

This union is a logical step in the development of two institutions whose histories have been related for forty years. Both were founded in Seoul by missionary groups wishing to train Koreans for more effective and Christian service among their own people; most of the supporting groups in both Korea and North America were identical; Dr. O. R. Avison, founder of the medical school, was also the first vice-president, and then president, of Chosen Christian College. For many years he cherished the hope that such a union might come about.

Legal steps for the complete merger will take some months; in the meantime, an executive committee consisting of five members from each of the governing boards will represent the two institutions.

Within these pages are short histories of Chosun Christian University, and of the Severance group comprising hospital, nursing school, and medical college. Part of this record was made in the heartbreaking years when Seoul found itself almost daily in different hands — Japanese, North Korean Communist, U.N. — and when lands and people were ravaged. The pictures show some of that devastation and the efforts being made to surmount it.

The large photo above is an air-view of the area outside Seoul where Chosun Christian University is now located.

The main road into the campus is seen at the extreme lower left of the picture; this leads to the mall, bordering which can be seen Stimson Hall and Underwood Hall (with the tower). The scattered white houses on the next knoll are shells of former faculty homes which have been damaged beyond repair. The site of the Eighth U.S. Army Memorial Chest Hospital (Severance) is on the ridge between the main campus and these faculty residences.



I, June 1955



KOREA





The first modern medical training given in Korea was at a little hospital in Seoul, where, at the turn of the century, Dr. O. R. Avison took a few young men and started teaching them by

the apprentice method. In 1908 the first Severance diplomas were given to eight men. Three years later, a school of nursing was established. Since their founding, these institutions have sought to give, in addition to good medical training and treatment, ideals of Christian service to student, patient and community.

In the Republic of Korea, (South), there are 24,000,000 people. Practising doctors number 7,319, or one for every 3,279 people. (Compare this with the one for 750 in the United States!) Nurses number only one for 8,854 people in Korea as compared to the one for 500 in the United States. Six medical schools in South Korea — two of them Christian — are attempting to improve this ratio, but all have been faced with upheaval and losses during the war, and supplies, staff and funds are desperately needed.

The Severance institutions — hospital, medical college and nursing school — grew out of the early work of Dr. H. N. Allen and Dr. Avison. Dr. Allen, a Presbyterian physician, arrived in Korea in 1884 and was the first Protestant missionary to become a permanent resident there. He won the confidence of the royal family when he saved a prince from bleeding to death after an assassin's attack. The king, in gratitude, opened the country to missions, and established a small hospital which he named "the place of help for many". Dr. Allen was put in charge, and thereafter found "patients in plenty". In 1894 the hospital became, by mutual consent of the king and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, North, a missionary enterprise, to which other missionary bodies later added their support.

The name "Severance" honors a Cleveland man whose great generosity in contributions for buildings and the support of missionary staff members started in 1900, and was continued after his death in 1913 by his son and daughter.

Dr. Avison succeeded Dr. Allen in his post in 1893, and gave the hospital, and the institutions which grew from it, forty years of service as doctor, educator and administrator. During this period, Severance became "undoubtedly the best medical school in the country". Two years of medical work were required of applicants wishing to enter the four year course leading to the Bachelor of Medicine degree. The Government gave recognition to the college in 1917; in 1924 it granted Severance graduates permission to practise medicine in Korea without taking the Government examination; in 1934 this license was extended to include the entire Japanese empire.

The School of Nursing owes its start to Esther L. Shields, who served Severance for many years. The high standards and the Christian atmosphere in the hospital did much to encourage women to take up nursing — a profession which had been held in very low esteem in

Korea. Nearly 500 women have been graduated from the three-year course in nursing and midwifery.

In 1926 the American Dental Association approved a program for an "American Dental Health Center" in connection with Severance Union Medical College.

The hospital also grew in size and fame. Thousands came for treatment — half of them unable to pay anything at all. At one period the hospital was averaging 25,000 free treatments a year in its clinics and providing 15,000 free days of hospital care — "the largest charity in Korea".

Standards and reputation painstakingly achieved by the Severance institutions inevitably fell when World War II cut Japan-controlled Korea from supplies and equipment, and doctors and students went into war work. Post-war rehabilitation was scarcely complete when the Korean conflict broke out. College and nursing school were forced to discontinue and the hospital was closed.

Most of the staff fled to Pusan and soon started a refugee hospital in a school building on Koje Island where a small hospital still continues work among the refugees there. Another group set up and operated a field hospital for sick soldiers, and a third group established another temporary hospital for refugees at Wonju.

Late in the spring of 1952, Severance returned to Seoul to resume work despite shattered buildings, lack of a library, and the barest laboratory equipment. The School of Nursing reopened with a small student group whose numbers have gradually increased. Women were admitted to the medical college for the first time, and now form a very small proportion of its 208 students.

The doors of the hospital were opened to the public on April 1, with equipment largely provided by the United Nations Civil Assistance Command; forty army beds, several stretchers and an examination table accommodated the adults admitted; a dozen bassinets and several boxes and baskets held the babies. Now there are 153 beds, 29 cots and 16 bassinets. In 1954, 2,376 patients were given 54,409 days of inpatient care, of which 30% was free.

Church World Service operates two projects in cooperation with the hospital. One is the Korea Amputees Rehabilitation Project, providing surgical treatment and artificial limbs for the many civilians injured in the war. Of 410 receiving limbs, 348 were able to resume their former occupations; the others were taught new skills. A brace shop is now turning

out appliances for polio patients for whom, up to now, no provision has existed in Korea.

The Chest Clinic, started at Severance in January 1954, is the second CWS project. Tuberculosis is 25 times as common in Korea as in North America, but neither funds nor trained personnel have been available to combat it. The Severance Clinic provides training in diagnosis, treatment and home visitation for a group of doctors and nurses, some of whom now staff four additional clinics in other hospitals.

(Cont'd on p. 4)

Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, U.S. and U.N. Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, breaks ground on CCU site for Eighth Army Memorial Chest Hospital (Severance), on April 23, 1955.



Chosun

Christian University*, oldest of Korea's eight universities, marked its fortieth anniversary on April 22, 1955. Established by missionaries, it sought to meet the need for an institution of higher learning in Seoul "in which Christian leaders in all phases of Korean life might be trained." Since its founding, this institution has graduated over 3,000 men and women whose training is indeed being used "in all phases of Korean life."

In the Government of Korea, there are a notable number of CCU graduates in the positions of departmental and ministry chiefs, a former vice-chairman of the National Assembly, and men in diplomatic posts around the world. In education, five graduates head technical or normal schools above high school grade, and two are university presidents. There are four high school principals and three college deans in the alumni roster. Three hold positions in universities in the United States.

CCU graduates are represented as newspaper editors and business managers (3), bank directors or managers (3), as presidents of textile, power and mining companies (4). Alumni include the Navy Symphony Orchestra conductor, a well-known tenor, a violinist, a novelist, a poet, —and professional athletes in football, basketball, and table tennis, as well as an Olympic marathon runner. There are Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian ministers among CCU graduates; one of these is editor of the Christian Literature Society of Korea.

Horace Grant Underwood, a Presbyterian missionary, did much of the preliminary work toward founding the college in 1915, and was elected the first President. When his death occurred in the fall of 1916, he was succeeded in the presidency by Dr. O. R. Avison, vice-president of the college, who had also founded Severance Union Medical College eight years earlier. Thus, these two institutions have had a close relationship from their earliest days.

Four mission boards cooperated in the founding of Chosen Christian College*: the Presbyterian Church in the USA, Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Presbyterian (later United) Church in Canada; their support in funds and staff for the field has continued. Representatives of these groups in New York formed the Cooperating Board for Christian Education in Chosen, Inc. (1918), a board augmented by representatives from other groups as they became supporters of either institution. In Korea, a Board of Managers representative of local and mission supporting groups and the alumni, has handled the affairs of the institution.

Soon after the school was founded, a large site on hills outside of Seoul was purchased with funds given by John T. Underwood, brother of the first president.

The cornerstone for the first college building was laid in 1919. By 1922, Underwood Hall (the central campus building), Charles B. Stimson Hall for administration, Appenzeller Hall for science (named after the first Methodist missionary to Korea), a dormitory, and some faculty residences had been constructed.

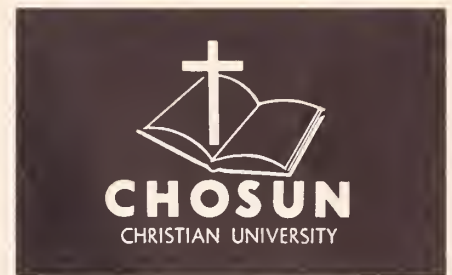
The institution, which offered courses in literature, commerce, science and agriculture, early started negotiations to procure official recognition. In May 1917, it received from the Government General of Chosen a charter to operate as a special school of college grade.

The college is fortunate in having had three presidents who served ten or more years each. Dr. Avison's presidency covered the period from 1917-33; Dr. H. H. Underwood, son of the founder, succeeded Dr. Avison and directed the college's growth for another decade. These years saw interesting but normal changes in the development of the school. Additional land purchases enlarged the campus to 200 acres. A government reclassification of all educational institutions in the country gave Chosen Christian College a "higher status" than its first charter had done. Administrative and academic posts were gradually filled by Koreans — one of whom is now president.

But Pearl Harbor marked the beginning of a turbulent history for the institution. The Japanese regime in Korea deported Dr. Underwood, appropriated the college, named a Mr. Takahashi president, dismissed the staff, appointed a new faculty, renamed the school "Kyung Sung Technical Administrative College," and granted 152 diplomas.

Immediately upon the liberation of Korea in August 1945, a group of seven former staff members formed a committee to recover the property and reorganize a faculty. Mr. Uk Kyom Yu was elected president on October 6, 1945, and the college reopened its doors just one month later with its former name — Chosen Christian College — restored. In December 1945 Mr. Yu resigned and Dr. L. George Paik was elected president.

(Cont'd on p. 4)



Chosen — Chosun — Yunhi — Korea

Chosun represents the preferred Korean spelling of the Oriental name for Korea; Chosen is the romanization used by the Japanese. Chosen Christian College was founded while Korea was under Japanese domination; when the institution secured a charter as a university after World War II, it changed the anglicised spelling from Chosen to Chosun.

In the United States, supporting mission groups incorporated as the Cooperating Board for Christian Education in Chosen, Inc., and the "e" spelling remains official until legal steps are taken to change it.

Chosun Christian University has another name by which it is popularly known in Korea. This is "Yunhi," a contraction of the name of the section near Seoul where CCU is located.

The word "Korea", better known to the Western world than "Chosun," comes from an ancient Chinese designation for this area meaning "High" and "Beautiful."

"Chosun" is generally translated as meaning "Land of the Morning Calm."

Severance (cont'd)

The appalling prevalence of tuberculosis in Korea and the inadequacy of facilities to cope with it inspired the Eighth U.S. Army to give a chest hospital to the Korean people in memory of their men who lost their lives in Korea. In giving this memorial — consisting of \$400,000 worth of building materials and \$70,000 in equipment — the Eighth Army proposes “to provide a unit in the total Severance complex of sufficient latitude to allow research, treatment and medical and surgical care of diseases of the chest. As an adjunct of its operation, it will provide a nucleus for the training of Korean physicians and nurses in the technique of diagnosis and surgery in abnormal chest conditions. Within its capabilities the facility of the unit will be available to all individuals requiring such care.”

This memorial unit, to be known as the Eighth U.S. Army Memorial Chest Hospital (Severance), will be the first hospital of its type in Korea. Valued and welcome, this gift from the Eighth U.S. Army must be matched in generosity by other groups and individuals if Severance is adequately to staff and maintain the expanded facilities.

The new chest hospital will also be the first Severance unit on the Chosun Christian University campus. The decision to move the Severance institutions to the CCU grounds just outside the city is partly the result of the developing plans for the merger of Severance and CCU. It was also the result of developments in the city of Seoul. Though the present site of eight acres was originally outside the city wall, Seoul has grown up around it, and a wide new road is being cut through the heart of the grounds, leaving the two resulting sections separated by a gully which would require an overpass. The main railroad station is now within a stone's throw of the compound, and smoke, noise, and grime enter hospital and classes. Under the circumstances, rebuilding on the present site offers no advantages. Although partial restoration has been made of the ruined city buildings, the hospital will ultimately use these as outpatient and emergency clinics, while carrying on the main part of its service at the new site.

The emergency quality of the devastation immediately following the Korean conflict brought forth generous responses in emergency gifts of services, materials and money from many agencies representing Western friends of Korea. KCAC, UNKRA, AKF, CWS, the Eighth U.S. Army, the Canadian Army, the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, Australia, and the agencies working through the Cooperating Board for Christian Education in Chosen, have made it possible for the Severance institutions to carry on since the Korean war ended.

Two Severance graduates head the Severance complex today, Dr. M. S. Kim, president, and Dr. Y. S. Lee, superintendent of the hospital. These men, like some others on the staff, have taken additional training abroad and returned to serve their own people. Their willingness to serve should be supported by help and encouragement. Urgent unmet needs include teaching doctors for a half-dozen special fields; additional nursing and social service staffs; residences, laboratory equipment, clinics and wards — and funds to keep them operating. If the hospital is to continue its treatment of widows, orphans, amputees and others made poor by the wars, and if the medical college and nursing school are to continue qualifying Korean doctors, dentists and nurses for service to their own people, our help will be needed on a steady regular basis for a long time to come.

CCU (cont'd)

The next objective of the committee was to elevate the college to university status with four colleges: Liberal Arts, Commerce, Science and Engineering, and Theology. On August 15, 1946, the charter for “Chosun Christian University”* was approved by the Military Government of the United States Army in Korea. Since then, a graduate school and a training institute for secondary school teachers have been added.

The Communist invasion of Seoul in the summer of 1950 forced faculty and students to flee; many staff members, particularly Christians, were captured or killed. With the United Nations recovery of Seoul in September, one-third of the faculty members and 90 out of a former 1,400 students, returned to a badly damaged campus to resume classes. Repairs were started immediately. But in January the war again turned against the UN forces, and the University again suspended operations in Seoul.

This time, however, a temporary tent campus was established in Pusan in the southwest. To this refugee college 222 old students found their way, to be joined by 300 new. United Nations Civil Assistance Command in Korea provided materials for a few temporary buildings, which, with nine tents, made 24 classrooms, one library room, one laboratory and a small office space. Into these poured 1,825 students for the spring semester of 1953.

By the time Chosun Christian University was able to return to the Seoul campus late in 1953, the university had much outgrown its badly damaged “permanent” buildings.

“We have salvaged out of wrecks nineteen houses,” wrote President Paik in August 1953, “but none is ready for occupation. Lines for light and telephone have been destroyed, and our water system has . . . rot. We can not think of [a] heating system for the time being. We must find financial resources for rehabilitation and expansion. . . .”

From many agencies interested in Korea's rehabilitation help has come. Yet much more is needed.

Chosun Christian University believes in its future. So, too, do the people of Korea. In March 1915 first classes were held in borrowed rooms, with 64 students enrolled. In March 1955, over 3,000 applicants took entrance examinations for a freshmen class of 710 for 18 university departments. Undaunted by past calamity the University in April unveiled for the third time the twice-destroyed statue of its founder, so marking the start of its 41st year of service to the people of Korea.

COOPERATING BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN CHOSUN, INC. 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

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June 1955

Chosun Christian University



Shell and subsequent fire damage to Stimson Hall



Students are handicapped by lack of desks, chairs and other classroom equipment



Entrance examinations given in amphitheater because of lack of classroom space



Dining halls are canvas covered wooden shacks



Dr. L. George Paik, President, CCU; Dr. T. T. Brumbaugh, Administrative Secretary, Division of World Missions, Methodist Church, and Mrs. Brumbaugh visit library during restaration of baoks and manuscripts



Students singing hymns at field day exercises

Severance Union Medical College and Hospital



Shell and subsequent fire damage to the hospital.



Orphans are treated for malnutrition and later placed in foster homes



Medical and surgical services are provided for amputees



Class in practical nursing



Maternity and infant care is an important service rendered by the hospital.



Dr. John Coventry Smith (rt.), Associate General Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church U.S.A., with Dr. Edward Adams, Field Representative on recent visit to Korea.



Paik Decade as CCU Head Marked by Wars, Reconstruction

L. George Paik, president of Chosun Christian University in Seoul, Korea, completed ten years as head of that institution on December 18, 1955. CCU, which celebrated its fortieth anniversary last April, is Korea's oldest university.

Dr. Paik's connection with the university dates from 1927, when he joined the staff of what was then Chosen Christian College as Assistant Professor of Biblical History and Literature, and Occidental History. In 1928 Dr. Paik became a full professor, and was also named Director of the Literary Department. For two years (1928-30) he was concurrently teaching history at the neighboring women's college, Ewha.

Within four years of joining the college staff, Dr. Paik was serving as Secretary of its Board of Managers; on the College Council; and on many committees.

Dr. Paik, along with his colleagues, was "dismissed" from Chosen Christian College when the Japanese took over the school following Pearl Harbor. Dr. H. H. Underwood, president, was deported to the United States, and the institution was given a Japanese president and a new name. Immediately following the liberation of Korea in August 1945, however, a group of former staff members, including Dr. Paik, formed a committee to recover the property and reorganize a faculty. The first Korean named president of the reorganized college, Dr. U. K. Yu, resigned shortly to become Director of the Bureau of Education, and Dr. L. George Paik succeeded him as president.

Within the next ten months the institution was raised to university status with four colleges, and continued to grow and prosper. "Students knock on our door from all parts of the country and from China for guidance and preparation for their life work," President Paik wrote. Enrollment had reached 1400 before the Communist invasion of Seoul, after which staff and students were dis-

(cont'd on page 2)

* "KOREA" — Second Issue

This is the second number of "Korea", a news sheet to keep you abreast of developments at Chosun Christian University and Severance Union Medical College and Hospital, located in Seoul, Korea. Copies of the first issue (June 1955) which gave a brief history of these two institutions and tells of the first official steps towards their merger, may be secured, without charge, by writing to

Cooperating Board for
Christian Education in Chosen
150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Left: Chapel exercises are held in the outdoor amphitheatre of the University. CCU, an institution enrolling 2300 students, has as yet no chapel building.

Creighton, Architect, Aids in Severance Hospital Development

Mr. Roy L. Creighton, architect and Presbyterian missionary, spent eight months, from February to October 1955, in Seoul, Korea, developing plans and supervising early construction stages of the Eighth Army Memorial Chest Unit. This assignment for the Cooperating Board for Christian Education in Chosen was made possible by one of its member agencies, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., under which Mr. Creighton has been serving since 1921.

The chest unit is the first building of the Severance Union Medical College and Hospital to be built on the campus of Chosun Christian University, following recent steps toward a merger of the two institutions. The hospital and medical college, now located in the heart of Seoul, were badly damaged during the Korean war. Present plans are to move the hospital, college and nursing school to the site outside the city, leaving only an emergency clinic on the present property. In the meantime, buildings on the original compound have been partially restored for present use.

While in Seoul, Mr. Creighton aided also in the overall planning for the moving of the hospital, the use of its present property, and other developments on the CCU campus.

Mr. Creighton has been in the property and mission architecture departments at the home office of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions since 1953. His ex-

(cont'd on page 3)



Paik Decade (cont'd)

persed — many killed — and the campus ravaged. Efforts to start over in Seoul during its brief recovery by United Nations forces were again stopped by their rout; this time the university set up a refugee tent campus at Pusan in the South, and shortly had 1800 students there. Since late 1953 the Seoul campus has again been in use.

The period of Dr. Paik's presidency has been a turbulent one for the school and for the country of Korea. On many occasions during this decade Dr. Paik has been called upon to serve his government on special assignments and missions. From May 1950 until February 1953, he was on leave to act as Minister of Education. He served as chairman of the Government's special Commission on Reception of the UN Commission in Korea during 1949-50, and during that same period gave many lectures for the Government in outlying areas. Early in 1954 he went on a Government mission to Southeast Asia, and later in the year headed the Korean delegation to the UNESCO conference in Uruguay.

Dr. Paik was active on committees preparing for the literacy campaign in Korea under Frank Laubach in 1950, and for the visit of Stanley Jones to Korea that same spring. In the summer of 1951 he gave a series of lectures at the University of California in Berkeley, and presented in person a plea for United Nations' assistance for the Korean educational program. In the spring of 1955 he served as a member of a team of Far Eastern educators cooperating on a survey of Silliman University in the Philippines.

Chosun Christian University, of which Dr. Paik is the head, has, despite all setbacks, grown to a total enrolment of 2300, and now comprises seven colleges and the graduate school. In the spring of 1955 steps were taken to merge CCU and Severance Union Medical College and Hospital, an institution with which it has had a long history of close association and cooperation. Dr. Paik is acting as chairman of the joint boards while all necessary steps are being taken to complete this union.

Dr. Paik has his B.A. from Park College (Parkville, Missouri, 1922) but had earlier attended the Anglo-Chinese College in Tientsin, China. He received a Th.B. from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1925 and an M.A. from Princeton in the same year. In 1927 he secured a Ph.D. from Yale, and was ordained to the ministry by the Kansas City (Missouri) Presbytery. Dr. Paik has honorary degrees from his alma mater (D.D. 1948) and from Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts (D.Hu. 1954).

Dr. Paik is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. He has written many articles on religion, biography, history, and Korean folklore.



Left: President and Mrs. Paik of Chosun Christian University.

Right, top: Graduate School building at CCU nears completion.

center: New Science Hall on CCU campus is seen behind Underwood Hall; part of open-air amphitheatre seen at lower right of picture.

bottom: President Paik and Dean Kim Yun Kyang of the Graduate School start the center roof beam on its way up at ceremony in which documents were also placed in the cornerstone of the new Graduate School building. Raising of the roof beam is an Oriental custom roughly equivalent to our cornerstone laying.



The Korean Republic

Seoul, Monday, January 9, 1956



The Eighth U.S. Army Memorial Chest Hospital is already half built. The largest AFAK project will be completed by next summer. (U.S. Army Photo)

Chest Hospital Building Gains Halfway Mark

Seoul Military Post has announced reaching of the halfway mark in the construction of the Eighth U.S. Army Memorial Chest Hospital, a \$470,000 Armed Forces Assistance to Korea project.

The Chest Hospital is to be an integral part of the Severance Union Hospital and Medical School. The new building is located on the campus of Chosun Christian University in the outskirts of Seoul.

Construction of the SMP-sponsored project, the largest and most costly ever attempted with AFAK funds, began May 15. Though the winter weather has slowed construction, it is expected that the hospital will be finished and ready for use this summer.

Beds for 150

When completed, the hospital will provide beds for 150 patients. The hospital will house an experimental surgical unit for training Korean resident physicians and nurses in the diagnosis and surgery of chest diseases, as well as a fully-equipped outpatient clinic available to the general public.

The four-story hospital building has a modified "H" design and is fabricated with reinforced concrete. Roy L. Creighton, New York architect, drew the original plans, utilizing the most advanced architectural innovations. He placed great emphasis on natural lighting, yet provided extended ledges between floors so that patients may be protected from the sun's glare.

The floors of the building are made by pouring concrete over 8" by 16" concrete blocks separated by steel rods. After drying, the rough surface is smoothed and then asphalt tile is fitted over the concrete.

Of the \$470,000 AFAK con-

tribution, \$400,000 was earmarked for construction materials. The remaining \$70,000 will be used to purchase medical equipment. Severance Hospital is supervising the actual building and paying the labor costs.

Creighton . . . (cont'd)

perience with mission architecture dates back to 1915 when he went to China on a five year appointment for the Y.M.C.A.; another five years were spent at the Mission Architects Bureau in Shanghai.

Mr. Creighton went to the Near East in 1928 because of unsettled political conditions in China; during the next five years he erected the new medical school buildings at the American University of Beirut, and erected the library at Robert College in Istanbul. In 1933 he returned to China to teach in the Mission Engineering School in Peking, and to supervise mission building in many other parts of the country.

During the war Mr. Creighton was in a Japanese internment camp for six months. After repatriation and recuperation in the United States, he made a trip to Colombia and Venezuela, South America, to advise in the mission building program there.

From 1945 to 1949, with the exception of a few months in the United States, Mr. Creighton was again in Shanghai, and the following year in Hong Kong, in charge of the post-war program of property rehabilitation. From 1950-52 he had similar responsibilities in Bangkok, Thailand.

Mr. Creighton is an alumnus of Occidental College in Los Angeles, California, and has had four years of graduate work in architecture at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Commanding Officer of Seoul Military Post, Col. J. E. Golden (U.S. Army), in expressing his appreciation for Mr. Roy L. Creighton's services, wrote, in part: "You have arrived in Korea nine months ago, even before the ground was broken for this biggest Armed Forces Assistance to Korea Project. You quickly took charge and completed the design in an amazingly short period of time, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Without wasting a day, you got the project under way. It pleases us greatly that you have kept up this initial momentum and are working on the third story already. The Army considers your association with us a very pleasant and profitable one."

CCU Dedicates Women's Lounge, Dining Hall; Five New Buildings are First in Twenty Years; More are Needed

(The author of this report, Horace G. Underwood, is a grandson of the founder and son of the third president of Chosun Christian University. He is serving on the faculty at the University as a missionary under the Presbyterian (USA) Board of Foreign Missions.)

"The Sycamore", a small lounge for the women students of Chosun Christian University, was dedicated at a simple ceremony on November 23, 1955. Five days later our new dining hall — accommodating forty faculty and 200 students at one time — was completed and put into use.

These are the first buildings we have dedicated in twenty years, and are the first two of five going up on the campus today.

"The Sycamore", though a small building — one story, about 30' x 40', with a single large social room, a tiny kitchenette, and a quiet corner for girls who want to lie down and rest — has special significance for us in many ways. In the first place, this is the first time in the history of coeducation in Korea that a school has made a particular effort to provide for its girls and, small though it be, it



"drafty
wooden
shacks"

demonstrates again that it is the Christian schools and the Christian Church that introduce new concepts of concern and service.

Even more, the lounge is a tangible expression of the growing place of women on our campus. During the past seventy years women have emerged from a life of close seclusion to a place of virtual equality with men in many walks of life. Here at the Chosun Christian University we have about 150 women in a student body of 2300; they are here as full-fledged students who were admitted on equal terms with the men to study the same courses in the same departments and to graduate with the same standards. It is still too early to assess the results (the first coeds graduated in 1951), and it would be foolish to claim that we have broken all the barriers of prejudice, but the fact remains that our women graduates are recognized as being on an academic par with the men.

Ever since our return from the "refugee campus" in Pusan, the students and faculty have had to eat in bedraggled Army surplus tents that had already outlived their usefulness as classrooms in Pusan; the nearest public restaurant is a hole-in-the-wall over a mile away.

As useful as the lounge and dining hall are, they are really very small, and scarcely affect the basic problem of trying to juggle 2300 students through facilities built for 400. By spring, however, we hope to move into the new Graduate School Building and by fall the big new Science Building should be ready. These two together will almost double our

classroom space and enable us to pull down the unsightly row of drafty wooden shacks we have had to depend on for the last two years.

The other large building going up on our campus is the Eighth Army Memorial Chest Hospital, the first Severance unit to come to the CCU campus. (Formal steps to merge the two institutions were started in April 1955. — Ed.) Materials provided by the U.S. Armed Forces Assistance Program have amounted to about two-fifths of the cost of the buildings; another fifth has come from Korean friends and alumni. The rest is being given by supporting churches and individuals in America.

We are naturally delighted with this material progress of the school, but the picture is not all rosy. Even with the new buildings we will be crowded. Our library is still jammed into the attic of one of the older buildings, with stack space for only three-quarters of our books and a reading room that will barely hold a hundred students. We have no place for chapel services and student meetings but the open air amphitheater, and, beautiful though it is, temperatures below freezing somewhat cool attention and enthusiasm.

The caliber of our faculty is slowly improving, but is still far below what we would like. Neither government nor church assistance to Korea has, in the past, put much emphasis on training new leaders and teachers. In 1935, for example, when the college had a student body of four hundred, there were six missionary families and six or eight of the Korean faculty men who had received training abroad. Today we have two missionary teachers and less than a dozen men with foreign schooling. School fees, at about \$150, though the lowest in the country for a major university, are still high for many of the students, and we have few scholarship funds available.

Chosun Christian University is going forward in faith, with pride in what it has been able to do for Christian leadership in Korea in the past, and with hope that it can maintain this standard in the face of the rising demands of a growing church in a growing country. It needs our help — help in material gifts, in personnel, in moral support, and help in prayer.

COOPERATING BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN CHOSEN, INC. 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

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A Few Reflections on Devolution

A. I. LUDLOW, M. D.

IT IS EXCEEDINGLY difficult for one whose twenty-three years in the Severance Union Medical College and Hospital have been devoted chiefly to the Departments of Surgery and Research, having practically no connection with the administrative work, to attempt any adequate answer to the question, "In the light of the past and present experience how can we best turn over institutional work of the mission to the Korean constituency".

The turning over of institutional work of the mission will vary considerably according to the type of the institution. The purpose of this paper is to present a few reflections on this subject as related to the Severance institution. The problem at Severance may be summed up under three headings :

1. Resolution 2. Evolution 3. Devolution

Although the first letters of these three words spell red, they were selected with no revolutionary intent.

1. RESOLUTION

The future of any institution is largely dependent upon the aims of the founders. The Severance Union Medical College charter provides that, "all managers, officers, members of the faculty and all instructors must be believers in and followers of the doctrines contained in the Christian Bible." Long before this was written in the college charter, the founders resolved to devote themselves to the "Unfolding of Personality" on a Christian basis. To accomplish this they resolved to follow the example of Christ who lived with his disciples until he lived through them.

2. EVOLUTION.

The history of Severance has been given so many times, it is only necessary to recall its evolution from a strictly Presbyterian hospital to its present status, an institution in which all branches of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches are united, together with a most friendly attitude on the part of all non-co-operating missions in Korea.

Evolution at Severance has proceeded in a gradual manner as is fitting in an institution of this character and yet as we compare the

present situation with that of the early days, the changes are great, not only in the number of students, nurses, patients and physical equipment but also in changed attitudes. The following will serve as illustrations.

(a) **Faculty Meetings.** In the early days the faculty meetings were presided over by a foreigner; foreign members were in predominance; most of the discussions were in English; the Korean members spoke only when urged to do so and rarely voted contrary to the foreign members. Frequently they voted with no adequate knowledge of the question, usually due to language difficulties. At the present time, the faculty meetings are presided over by a Korean; Koreans are in predominance; discussions are mostly in Korean; the Korean do not hesitate to express their opinions nor to vote contrary to the foreign members; the Koreans are prompt in their attendance.

(b) **Operations.** In the earlier days, even though there were competent Korean surgeons, patients both foreigners and Koreans preferred to be operated upon by a foreign surgeon. Today the question of preference seldom arises. It may be of interest in this connection to quote from one of many letters received from prominent surgeons in America : "I have often thought that one of the aims of a surgeon should be the training of at least two men to carry on after him. This you have accomplished." Another leading surgeon writes : "It seems to me that the increasing amount of authority which you give to your Korean people is really the best test of how much you have done and the right thing for the future."

(c) **Finances.** Before there was increased Korean control, comparatively few gifts were given by Koreans to the institution. As long as funds were forth coming from America there was a lack of feeling of financial responsibility on the part of the Koreans. As soon as Koreans were placed in positions of responsibility for the administrative work, a great change was witnessed. For example, the Severance Friend's Association was organized and to date Yen 46,000 has been pledged (largely by Koreans) of which sum Yen 19,000

has been paid and is being used in the construction of a fine new laboratory. From a financial standpoint, it is no small accomplishment, in this time of world depression, to have ended the last two years free from debt. It seems fair to attribute this, in part at least, to increased economies directly traceable to Korean control. In passing, it may be noted that not many years ago, the efficient management of finances was regarded as one of the arguments against increased Korean control.

(d) **Scientific Work.** From a scientific viewpoint there has been a distinct increase in efficiency on the part of the Korean staff. During the past three years over thirty medical articles have been written for publication by members of the Korean staff. It took from 1914 to 1932 to publish the first 100 articles of the Research Department, the majority of which were the work of the foreigners on the staff. The new "Journal of the Severance Union Medical College," owes its origin to the efforts of the Koreans, and its publication is to a large extent, in their hands.

(e) **Designation by the Educational Department of Japan.** While not minimizing the efforts of the president emeritus, in securing designation of the Severance Union Medical College, it has been a revelation to one who has followed the negotiations, to witness the tactful way in which the Korean president and dean handled this whole matter, with the result that the graduates from now on will receive license to practise medicine in any part of the Japanese Empire, including Manchoukuo and all countries having reciprocity with Japan.

(f) **Joint Control.** So far as joint control is concerned, it has been a distinct success. To change from mission to complete Korean control, at one step, would almost certainly have proved unwise in an institution such as Severance.

(g) **Christian Character** (in personnel of staff, of students and general Christian influence). This is one of the most vital of all the questions and the most difficult to answer. There can be no doubt as to the difficulty of maintaining a spiritual glow in a complex organization as compared with a simple one, such as the so-called one man hospital.

As one attempts to evaluate Christian cha-

racter, he is confronted with the words, "Judge not that ye be not judged". My only answer is, that it is not so much a question of Korean or foreign control as it is of individual Christian character. A Korean called upon to pray at a time of a crisis exclaimed, "Oh Lord, the crisis is in my heart."

3. DEVOLUTION

Every step in the evolution of a missionary institution should bring with it an increasing devolution. With a Korean president, a Korean dean, a Korean hospital superintendent and Koreans in charge of most of the departments of the Medical College, devolution is well advanced at Severance. It is just at this point that danger lies. With the same person at the head of the work for nearly forty years, growing up with it and having the united support of both Koreans and foreigners in the institution, it would be a great task for anyone, Korean or foreigner, to carry on as effectively. It is certain that there would have been considerable difference of opinion as to the ability of any foreigner who might have been proposed for the presidency.

Fortunately the present Korean incumbent was a unanimous choice but it is too much to expect that his administration will escape criticism. Constructive criticism is to be desired but if devolution is to progress, both Koreans and missionaries must maintain an attitude of expecting the best and what is more important, looking for it. *Conference Before Criticism* is a good rule to follow.

Designation of the Severance Union Medical College by the Educational department of Japan, making necessary men with a "Hakase" degree in each of the ten main departments, affects to a certain extent the status of the foreign members of the staff. The missionary physician in Severance must therefore adjust himself in such a way that his *Co-operation* is as valuable, if not more so than his leadership. It is not so much a question of "increasing or decreasing" as it is of *Increasing Co-operation*.

There has been no demand upon the part of the Koreans in Severance for complete control. They have appreciated foreign assistance and have given assurance of its desirability as long as it is rendered in the spirit of Christian Co-operation.